

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 859.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1844.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
(Stamped Edition, 6d.)

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAYARD, 5, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 25fr. or 12. 2s. the year. For other Countries, the postage in addition.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURES AND ARTS, and of ARCHITECTURE, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 16th instant. Further information may be obtained at the Secretary's Office. Students may reside in the houses of gentlemen connected with the College. A prospectus will be forwarded by post upon application to the Secretary. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal. April, 1844.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—THE COURSES OF LECTURES will be resumed on TUESDAY, the 16th instant. DIVINITY.—The Rev. the Principal and the Rev. the Chaplain. MATHEMATICS.—Professor the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Tutor, the Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A. CLASSICS.—Professor the Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A.; Tutor, the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A. ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Professor the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A.

The Classes for private instruction in the Hebrew, Oriental, and Modern Foreign Languages, under the direction of Professors McCaul, Forbes, Brasseur, Bernays, Rossetti, and De Villalón, will also be resumed at the same time. Chambers are provided for matriculated students desirous of residing in the College; and some of the Professors and gentlemen connected with the College receive students into their houses. Further information may be obtained upon application at the Secretary's Office. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal. April, 1844.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—FIELD LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—Professor ANSTED will begin his COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF GEOLOGY on WEDNESDAY, May 1st, at Three o'clock precisely, p.m. On each Saturday during the course of the most familiar Objects (Natural and Artificial); the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography; both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing. Prospectuses may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, in the College. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal. April, 1844.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—JUNIOR SCHOOL. (Under the Government of the Council of the College.) Head Master, THOMAS H. KEY, A.M. The School will RE-OPEN for the next term on TUESDAY, the 16th instant. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past 9 to three quarters past 3. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted to Drawing. The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing; the Properties of the most familiar Objects (Natural and Artificial); the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography; both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing. Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College. CHARLES A. KIRKPATRICK, Secretary to the Council. 6th April, 1844.

**LITERARY HISTORY.**—A Course of TWELVE LECTURES ON LITERATURE OF ITALY, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ENGLAND, will be delivered in the language of each of these countries, at Mr. A. Roche's, 24, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. The ITALIAN COURSE, by Dr. Carlo Gonzales, will commence on MONDAY, the 22nd of April, at 5 o'clock. The FRENCH COURSE, by Mr. A. Roche, on Tuesday, 23rd of April, at 4 o'clock. The GERMAN COURSE, by Dr. Heymann, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of April, at 5 o'clock. The ENGLISH COURSE, by Mr. H. B. Smart, on THURSDAY, the 25th of April, at 5 o'clock. Terms for each Course, 2s. 2s. Apply to Mr. A. Roche, 24, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

**GERMAN LESSONS AND DRAMATIC READINGS.**—Mr. PICK, Phil. Dr., Author of an English and German Dictionary, and other Works, TEACHES GERMAN (his native tongue) by a method most highly recommended by certificates of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of the University of Cambridge, and other learned bodies. He also offers DRAMATIC READINGS (e.g. Wallenstein, &c.) in a style formed upon the performance of Schiller, Iffland, Felsch, Anshütz, Devrient, and other stars of the German stage, which he had the advantage of witnessing for years. Attends also at Lecture.—Apply at 31, Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.—TUESDAY NEXT, the 16th instant, is the LAST DAY of issuing tickets at the privileged price of 3s. 6d. each.

**CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.** Milk-street, Cheap-side, established by Act of Parliament, and under the superintendence of the Corporation of London. Head Master, the Rev. G. F. W. MORTIMER, D.D., of Queen's College, Oxford.—This SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, after the Easter Vacation, on TUESDAY, April 16. Persons desirous of entering their sons as pupils may obtain prospectuses of the School, containing also particulars of the foundation scholarships and exhibitions attached to it, together with forms of application for admission, at the Secretary's Office, between the hours of 10 and 4. THOMAS BREWER, Secretary.

**MANSON HOUSE CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.** HAMMERSMITH, conducted by Mr. WM. WALKER.—At this Establishment Young Gentlemen are religiously and carefully trained in every branch of a liberal Education. The domestic arrangements for the health and happiness of the Pupils are such as the most anxious parents could desire. The Premises are very spacious, and admirably adapted; the School-room large; the Laboratories lofty and well ventilated; and the Play-ground nearly as large as the adjacent fields. Terms moderate, and references given to Parents of Pupils, and to Gentlemen educated by the Principal. The School is publicly examined at Midsummer and Christmas.

**SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS, for the Year ensuing, will take place at the Society's House, in the Adelphi, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 17th instant. The Ballot will commence at 10 A.M., and terminate at 2 P.M. By order, FRANCIS WHISHAW, Secretary. 10th April, 1844.

**HOLY ORDERS.**—A Member of the foundation of one of the principal Colleges of Oxford, and a Theological Pensioner, would be glad to meet with a PUPIL, whom he might prepare for an Examination for Holy Orders, at the Adelphi, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 17th instant. Address to the Rev. M. A. at Darling's Clerical Library, Little Queen-street, Holborn.

**PUPILS WITH DEFECTIVE SPEECH** and for ELOCUTION, attended at their residence by the Rev. Henry Butterfield, M.A., who is successfully practising his SYSTEM of ELOCUTION, taken by the Patentee, at 83, in Schools and Families, and for private Lessons, address Fulmer Rectory, Gerrard's Cross.

**CHAPPEL'S MUSICAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**—Subscribers paying 3s. 3s. a year are entitled to 6 books or pieces at a time in town, or 18 in the country. Subscribers paying 1s. 2s. the year are entitled to 4 in town or 12 in the country. Every description of Music is supplied to subscribers; and any work (unless of a very unpopular character), not already in the library, will, if desired, be procured. 56, New Bond-street.

**MURDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.** Terms of Subscription, 6s. a Quarter; 12s. a Year. The Subscriber is entitled to the perusal of the best and newest Works in History, Philosophy, and General Literature, with all the English and American Reviews, and the Monthly Magazine. A few Reviews and Magazines to be disposed of, second-hand, on moderate terms. Newspapers regularly supplied; Stationery of every description.

**MR. BEARD'S DAGUERRETYPE, or PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.**—These inimitable and much-admired Portraits, in which further improvements have lately been effected, are taken by the Patentee, at 83, King William-street, City; 34, Parliament-street; and at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, 309, Regent-street, by whom, also, Licences are granted for exercising the invention in Provincial Towns and Districts.

Life Assurance Society, Fleet-street, next St. Dunstan's Church, April 8, 1844.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on the CAPITAL STOCK of this Society, for the year 1843, are in the course of payment, and can be received any day (Tuesday excepted) between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. By order of the Directors, GEORGE KIRKPATRICK, Actuary.

**MUSEUM.** This Institution is intended to illustrate the History of Man by means of Popular Lectures, aided and enforced by Scenery, Maps, Costumes, &c., adding every scenic attraction to the higher views of Instruction, and combining Art, History, Travels, and Geography. The Spectator and Auditor, as it were, being transported to the spot; thus, for instance, the Classic Lecturer shall convey his observations in the Roman Forum restored, or awaken the Spectator's reflections amidst its very ruins. It is also in contemplation to add gradually, as funds shall accumulate—1. Models and Coloured Portraits of the Races of Man. 2. Gallery of Architectural and Modern Remains. 3. Cabinet of Coins and Inscriptions. 4. Collection of Views and Drawings. 5. Collection of Costumes. 6. Collection of Ancient Musical and other Instruments, to illustrate the progressive inventions of man, or objects to set forth the Arts, Sciences, Commerce, Agriculture, Amusements, and Domestic Economy of Ancient and Modern Nations. 7. Models of Boats, Ancient and Modern, of various Nations. 8. Specimens of Manufactures. 9. Library. 10. Publication of Quarterly Journal, with Maps and Coloured Illustrations. (The Journal charged separately.) TERMS.

For reserved places at Lectures, and possessing privilege of vote for electing the Council, 5s. per annum. Ordinary Members 2s. per annum; also privilege of voting for election of Members of Council, after three years' consecutive Subscription. Authors, Artists, Ladies, Members of Learned Societies, and Foreigners, 1s. per annum.

**HONORARY MEMBERS.** Ambassadors, Consuls, and Secretaries of Learned Societies. Terms of Admission to Public on days not appointed to Subscribers. Reserved places at Lectures, 3s. Ordinary Visitors to Museum and Lectures, 1s.

**GOVERNMENT.** A Council of Ten Members and a Manager. The Council to be elected by the Subscribers, as aforesaid, and two of the Council to retire annually, but to be re-eligible. Regulations of the Institution. Yearly Statement of Accounts. Lists of Subscribers, to be printed and presented to each Subscriber. 2, Edwards-place, Kensington, 26th December, 1843.

No Subscription to be received until 500 names shall have been registered, and then only by Banker or Collector regularly nominated by the Council. Names may be registered at Messrs. Colnaghi, 14, Pall Mall East; Ackerman, 38, Strand; Miss Kelly's Theatre, 73, Dean-street, Soho; and Mr. Sheriff Moon, 2, Thorne-street.

The next illustrated Lecture will be on the ANCIENT INHABITANTS and RUINED CITIES OF AMERICA; it is also in contemplation to bring out illustrated Lectures on the ANCIENT EGYPTIANS and the ANCIENT GREEK.

The Title has been selected as of universal application, for each and every individual can claim an interest in the History of the Human Race.

Under the Sanction of the Committee of Council on Education.

**APOLLONICAN ROOMS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, SINGING on the METHOD OF WILHEM, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Mr. JOHN HULLAH.**

**MORNING ELEMENTARY CLASSES.** CLASS No. 1, FOR LADIES, will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 22, at half-past One o'clock, and will meet on Mondays and Thursdays. Terms.—40s. for the Course, of Fifty Lessons, or 2s. per Month and a Quarter each, or 10s. per 10 Lessons. CLASS No. 2, FOR LADIES, will commence on THURSDAY, MAY 2, at a quarter-past Twelve o'clock, and meet on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Terms.—Same as Class No. 1.

**EVENING ELEMENTARY CLASSES.** CLASS No. 3, FOR GENTLEMEN, will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1844, at Six o'clock, and will meet on Monday and Thursday Evenings. Terms.—30s. for the Course, of Fifty Lessons, or 6s. per Month (Eight Lessons); Teachers 15s. for the Course, or 3s. per Month. CLASS No. 3, FOR LADIES, will commence on THURSDAY, APRIL 25, at half-past Four o'clock, and will meet on Monday and Thursday Evenings. Terms.—Same as Class No. 2. CLASS No. 3, FOR WORKMEN ONLY, will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 29, at Nine o'clock, and will meet on Monday and Thursday Evenings. Terms.—30s. for the Course, of Fifty Lessons, or 12. 6d. per Month. Tickets and full particulars may be obtained at the Office, 101, St. Martin's Lane.

**INFIRMARY for the RELIEF of the POOR AFFLICTED with FISTULA and other DISEASES of the LOWER INTESTINE.** The Right Hon. WILLIAM MAGNAY, Lord Mayor. Vice-Presidents.

Digby, the Right Hon. Earl of Perceval, General Denman, the Right Hon. Lord Copeland, W. T., Esq., Alderman Chief Justice Tindal, the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Patterson, the Hon. Sir J. Forbes, Sir Charles, Bart. Sir John, Bart. Alderman Maclean, Major-General Sir H. K.C.B. Lushington, Major-General Sir J. Law, K.C.B. Marshall, Sir C., Alderman. Treasurer—John Howell, Esq. ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of May, 1844, at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate-street. JAMES EMERSON TENNENT, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. The Right Honourable Lord John Russell, M.P. John Musgrave, Esq., Alderman. Francis Graham Moon, Esq., London and Middlesex. Barclay, D. Esq., M.P. V.P. Markwell, William H., Esq. Fisk, Rev. T. Hammond. Holyate, Esq. Grimaldi, Stacey, Esq. Peck, James, Esq. Hawes, Benjamin, Esq. Salmon, Frederick, Esq. Hulbert, John, Esq. Johnston, J., Esq., Alderman. Walker, J., Esq., M.P. Gentlemen are requested to observe that Dinner will be on table at Half-past Five o'clock precisely. Tickets, One Guinea, to be had of the Stewards, and at the Office of the Tavern.

**SUSSEX BOARDING HOUSE** AND CAFÉ DE COFFEE, No. 11, Prince Albert-street, Brighton. Mrs. M. A. GILES announces to parties visiting Brighton, and to Commercial Gentlemen, that the prominent features of her establishment are COMFORT COMBINED WITH ECONOMY. Good Coffee Rooms, Private Dining Rooms, and comfortable Sleeping Apartments, which may be engaged either by the day or week.

**HOWE, LEONARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS** AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES, having large and commodious Rooms, fitted up in the most suitable manner, offer their services to the London Trade for the sale of the following description of Articles, or anything in the same line.—Paintings—Engravings—Marble, Bronze, and Alabaster Ornaments—Antique and Rustic Furniture—Chinese Articles—London and Paris Fancy Goods—Birmingham and Sheffield Ware—Articles of Taste for the Drawing-room, Cabinet, or Boudoir—and all Articles of Taste and Virtue. The most satisfactory references can be published monthly, with the prices of Articles, wholesale or retail, affording the very best medium for advertising such goods fully. Agency for any description of Manufactures or Goods respectfully solicited, and to which every attention will be given. Auction Sales as usual, to which consignments of Books or Articles of any description are solicited.

A Catalogue of Advertisers will be published monthly, with the prices of Articles, wholesale or retail, affording the very best medium for advertising such goods fully. Agency for any description of Manufactures or Goods respectfully solicited, and to which every attention will be given. Auction Sales as usual, to which consignments of Books or Articles of any description are solicited.

**DECORATIONS FOR ROOMS,** in every variety of elegant Designs, by the PATENT KALOMINE process, are painted only by W. B. SIMPSON, House Painter and Decorator, No. 48, West Strand, Trafalgar-square. By this process Decorations have all the brilliancy of the finest distemper, or Fresco-Paintings, and are warranted to stand washing over and over again with soap and water, as firmly as any oil paintings, whereas they will retain their brilliant colour much longer. These Decorations are painted on Paper, and may be sent to all parts of the Country.

**CHINA PAPER-HANGINGS.** GEORGE TROLLOPE & SON, House Decorators to Her Majesty, beg to announce that they have now to offer a few beautiful and very perfect sets of these elegant Decorations, being the first and only importation for many years. 15 and 17, Parliament-street, Westminster.

## Sales by Auction.

THE WORKS OF H. P. BRIGGS, ESQ. R.A., DECEASED. Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON respectfully inform the Nobility and Public that they will SELL, by AUCTION, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, April 23, and two following days, at 1 o'clock precisely,

(By order of the Executors.)  
**THE FINISHED PICTURES and SKETCHES** of that highly-talented Member of the Royal Academy.

HENRY PEYRONNET BRIGGS, Esq. R.A., deceased. Comprising four Historical Gallery Pictures, and three smaller subjects—finished Portraits of celebrated Public Characters and Authors—some Fancy Portraits, besides many Sketches in Oil—a large collection of Studies and sketches on paper, and Memoranda for his different Works—a few Portraits and Subjects by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Northcote, &c.—a small collection of Books on Art and Books of Prints, and Italian, French, and English Prints in the portfolio—also three Lay Figures, and a very complete collection of Painter's Implements in very nice condition, besides suits and fragments of Ancient Armour.

THE ORIGINAL PICTURES PAINTED FOR THE LATE PETER COXE, ESQ., TO ILLUSTRATE HIS POEM OF "THE SOCIAL DAILY," by Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 1 o'clock precisely. (By order of the Executors.)

**THE BEAUTIFUL CABINET SPECIMENS,** executed, through friendship and esteem, for PETER COXE, Esq., deceased, to illustrate "The Social Day," the subjects of which are so well known from the engravings in that Poem. They comprise the works of Sir David Wilkie, Bt., R.A.; Smirke, R.A.; Jones, R.A.; Cooper, R.A.; Ward, R.A.; Singleton and Lussier, several proof Engravings from the above, and 4 Sets of the Plates to Macklin's Bible.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

VERY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.

By Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, May 8, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely, (the property of a COLLECTOR, of refined taste,) comprising

**THE CELEBRATED COLLECTION OF EARLY ITALIAN and GERMAN PRINTS, and DUTCH and FRENCH PAINTERS' ETCHINGS;** among which are some of great rarity, and in curious and fine states. They consist of the Works of M. Antonio and his School; T. Schenck, A. Durer, Albrecht Dürer, V. Leyden, and the little German Masters; Rembrandt, Ostade, Potter, Karl du Jardin, Waterlow, Berghem, Claude, Swanevelt, &c.; and English Historical Portraits. Also a small collection of DRAWINGS by Ancient and Modern Masters.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had at Messrs. Christie & Manson's Offices, 8, King-street, St. James's-square.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE THOMAS DAMPIER, BISHOP OF ELY.

ROSEWOOD and MAHOGANY BOOKCASES, a FEW CHOICE PAINTINGS, and FRAMED PRINTS and DRAWINGS.

Mr. FLETCHER will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 101, Piccadilly, on THURSDAY NEXT, and two following days, at 1 o'clock precisely.

**THE REMAINING LIBRARY** of the late BISHOP DAMPIER, consisting of Books in various departments of Literature, Theological and Miscellaneous. Also a few choice Paintings, comprising a fine Specimen by Drogaaloot; Framed Drawings and Prints, &c.

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had.

## THE COLLECTION OF A GENTLEMAN.

Messrs. J. C. & S. STEVENS will SELL, by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on THURSDAY, 18th April, and following day, at 12 o'clock.

**THE MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION** of a GENTLEMAN, removed from Portland-place, comprising Objects of Natural History and Works of Art in Shells, Madrepores, Minerals, Insects, and Reptiles, including many fine Examples in good preservation; a Specimen of a Chimpanzee from Sierra Leone—two Entomological Cabinets—Large Chinese and other Articles in China, and a fine paper Drawings—Bronzes—Cameos—Enamels—Polished Agates and Gems—Egyptian and Indian Antiquities, &c.

May be viewed the day prior and mornings of Sale, and Catalogues had at the Rooms.

## TO GROWERS OF ORCHIDACEÆ.

Messrs. J. C. & S. STEVENS beg to announce they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, at 12 o'clock.

**THE VALUABLE COLLECTION** of ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, the property of VALENTINE MORRIS, Esq., of the Retreat, Battersea. Amongst them will be found many fine Examples of the Rare Varieties, in the finest health: they number about 200 Specimens.

May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had of the Gardener on the premises; and of Messrs. J. C. & S. STEVENS, 38, King-street, Covent-garden.

## TO ENTOMOLOGISTS.

Messrs. J. C. & S. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on THURSDAY, 15th May, at 12.

**THE VALUABLE COLLECTION** of FOREIGN and BRITISH INSECTS belonging to Dr. JOSH. HOOKER; also the FOREIGN COLLECTION of INSECTS belonging to the ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB. Both Collections contain many rare and valuable Examples; together with a Cabinet, and a number of Mahogany and other Boxes. Catalogues are preparing.

## TO MINERALOGISTS.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS are instructed by Mr. HEULAND to announce, that his ANNUAL SALE OF SELECT MINERALS will take place at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on MONDAY, 13th May, and following days.

Just published, 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

**SOME ACCOUNT OF the CONDUCT of the RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS towards the INDIAN TRIBES in the Settlement of the Colonies of East and West Jersey and Pennsylvania;** with a Narrative of their Labours for the Civilization and Christian Instruction of the Indians, from the time of the Settlement of Friends in America to the year 1843. Two Maps, coloured, will be included in this work—one an Aboriginal Map of America east of the Mississippi, exhibiting the Territory which the several Indian nations occupied previous to the Settlement of the English Colonies in that land; the other a Map of North America, showing the Territory now occupied by the Indians.

London: Edward Mars, 81, Finsbury.

## NEW WORKS

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

## The Edinburgh Review, No. CLX.

CONTENTS:

1. BARÈRE'S MEMOIRS.—THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.
2. THE MARQUIS DE CUSTINE'S TRAVELS IN RUSSIA.
3. BANDINEL'S HISTORY OF THE TRADE IN SLAVES.
4. LIFE OF ADMIRAL LORD ST. VINCENT.
5. PROVINCIALISMS OF THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.
6. THE CONQUEST OF SINDH.

## Researches on Light:

An Examination of all the known Phenomena connected with the Chemical Influence of Solar Rays; embracing all the published Photographic Processes, and many new Discoveries in the Art, &c. By R. HUNT, Secretary to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. 8vo. with Plate and Woodcuts, 10s. 6d.

## The Rose of Tistelön:

A Tale of the Swedish Coast. By EMILIE CARLÉN. Translated from the Original Swedish. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

## The Discovery of the Science of Languages;

In which are shown the real Nature of the Parts of Speech, the Signification of the Terminations of Words, the Meanings which they carry in themselves as their own Definitions, and the Origin of Words, Letters, Figures, &c. By MORGAN KAVANAGH. 2 vols. 8vo. 74s.

## Essays on the Pursuit of Truth,

and on the Progress of Knowledge. By SAMUEL BAILEY. Author of "Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions," "Berkeley's Theory of Vision," &c. 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

## Mesmerism and its Opponents:

with a Narrative of Cases. By the Rev. GEO. SANDBY, Jun., M.A., Vicar of Flixton, Suffolk. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

## The Rule of Three: not the Rule of Proportion,

but a Rule illustrating Proportion, and a Method of Solution proposed, which does not require the use of Proportion. With numerous Examples. By the Rev. J. COTTERILL. 12mo. 3s.

## The Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus;

with numerous Examples and Familiar Explanations, designed for the use of Schools and Private Students. By JAMES CONNELL, Master of the Mathematical Department in the High School of Glasgow. 8vo. 3s.

## Fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General

of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES in ENGLAND. Second Edition, revised and corrected, 8vo. 5s. [Published for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.]

## Elements of Practical Agriculture;

comprehending the Cultivation of Plants, the Husbandry of Domestic Animals, and the Economy of the Farm. By DAVID LOW, Esq. F.R.S.E., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Fourth Edition, greatly enlarged, 8vo. with nearly 200 Illustrations on Wood, 21s. "The best work on farming in our language." *Gardener's Chronicle.*

## Introduction to Botany.

By Professor LINDLEY, Ph.D. of University College and the Royal Institution. Third Edition, with Corrections and numerous Additions, 8vo. with Six Copperplates and numerous Wood Engravings, 18s.

By the same Author,

**The Theory of Horticulture;** or, an Exposition of the Physiological Principles on which the Operations of Gardening are conducted. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations on Wood, 12s.

"To all who delight in a garden, Dr. Lindley's charming volume will yield not only instruction, but endless amusement."—*Athenæum.*

**A Natural System of Botany.** 8vo. 18s.

**Farm Medica.** 8vo. 18s.  
**Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden.** 8vo. 16s.  
**Synopsis of the British Flora.** 12mo. 10s. 6d.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

## NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN W. PARKER, London.

## FIVE LECTURES on POLITICAL

ECONOMY: delivered before the University of Dublin in Michaelmas Term, 1843. By JAMES ANTHONY LAWSON, LL.B., Whately Professor of Political Economy. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

## THE ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH;

its History, Revenues, and General Character. The Third Edition, revised, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Also, 8vo. 2s.

A SUPPLEMENT, containing Solemnities for Passion-Week, from original MSS., with Additions and Corrections to complete the First and Second Editions.

By the Rev. HENRY SOAMES, M.A., Chancellor of St. Paul's.

By the same Author, 8vo. 16s.

## ELIZABETHAN RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

## THE HISTORY OF HOLLAND,

from the beginning of the Tenth to the end of the Eighteenth Century. By C. M. DAVIES. Complete in 3 vols. 15s. each.

## THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

to the COURSE delivered before the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, in Lent Term, 1844. By ALFRED GILLIVANT, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

## OUTLINES of SACRED HISTORY,

from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of Jerusalem. Ninth Edition, revised, with numerous Woodcuts, 3s. 6d.

## THE CLASS READING BOOK;

containing Lessons in History, Natural History, and Natural Philosophy, with a Popular Alphabet of the Sciences, and a Glossary of Scientific Terms. By GEORGE LUDLOW. The Fifth Edition, enlarged and improved, 3s.

## THE CRUSADERS; Scenes, Events,

and Characters, from the Times of the Crusaders. By THOMAS KEIGHTLEY. 2 vols. with Engravings, 11s.

## HISTORY of MOHAMMEDANISM,

and the Principal Mohammedan Sects. By Dr. W. C. TAYLOR. With Engravings, 5s. 6d.

## MUSICAL HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, and CRITICISM.

By GEORGE HOGARTH, Esq. 2nd Edition, enlarged and improved, 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

## POPULAR PHYSIOLOGY; being a

Familiar Explanation of the most interesting Facts connected with the Structure and Functions of Animals, and particularly of Man.

By the late Dr. LORD.

Second Edition, revised and enlarged, with Illustrations, 7s. 6d.

## THE PRACTICAL BEE-KEEPER;

or, Concise and Plain INSTRUCTIONS for the MANAGEMENT of BEES and HIVES. By JOHN MILTON. 4s. 6d.

## A FAMILIAR HISTORY of BIRDS;

their Nature, Habits, and Instincts. By the Right Rev. EDWARD STANLEY, D.D., Lord Bishop of Norwich. 3rd Edition, 3 vols. with many Engravings, 7s.

## DOMESTICATED ANIMALS, considered

with reference to Civilization and the Arts.

## WILD ANIMALS; their Nature,

Habits, and Instincts.

## THE ANIMAL and VEGETABLE

PRODUCTIONS of AMERICA. By MARY ROBERTS.

With many Illustrations, handsomely bound and gilt, 3s. 6d. each.

## THE CARDINAL VIRTUES; or,

Morals and Manners connected. By HARRIETTE CAMPBELL, Author of "The Only Daughter." 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 7s.

## SANDFORD and MERTON; Abridged

and Modernized. By Miss R. M. ZORNILIN. Second Edition, with numerous Woodcuts, 3s. 6d.

## TALES and STORIES from HIS-

TORY. By AGNES STRICKLAND. The Third Edition, with Engravings, 2 vols. bound and gilt, 7s.

## LETTERS of EMINENT PERSONS.

Selected and Illustrated by the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT, Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"Letters, such as are written from wise men, are, of all the words of men, in my judgment the best."—*Racine.*

3 vols., 6s. 6d. each.

## FAMILY HISTORY of ENGLAND.

By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A.

With upwards of One Hundred and Twenty authentic Engravings of the Costume, Architecture, Implements, Shipwrecks, &c. &c. of the successive periods of British History.



LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1844.

## REVIEWS

*Greece under the Romans.* By George Finlay, K.R.G. Blackwood & Sons.

THE author proposes, in this volume, to give an historical view of the Greek nation from the time of its conquest by the Romans, B.C. 146, until the extinction of the Roman empire in the East, A.D. 717. He justly observes in the preface:—

"The history of the Greek nation, even as a subject people, cannot be destitute of interest and instruction. The Greeks are the only existing representatives of the ancient world. They have maintained possession of their country, their language, and their social organization, against physical and moral forces, which have swept from the face of the earth all their early contemporaries, friends and enemies. It can hardly be disputed, that the preservation of their national existence is to be partly attributed to the institutions which they have received from their ancestors. The work now offered to the public will attempt to trace the effects of the ancient institutions on the fortunes of the people under the Roman government, and to show in what manner they were modified and supported by other circumstances."

Mr. Finlay is conscious that he is necessarily moving in the path of Gibbon; but he takes no airs of rivalry, simply remarking, that "history will ever remain inexhaustible; and, much as we have read of the Greeks and Romans, and deeply as we appear to have studied their records, there is much still to be learned from the same sources." This is true; and Mr. Finlay appears to have diligently laboured in the mine of ancient erudition, and qualified himself to produce a work, which, if deficient in point of art, and destitute of the charm of historical painting, is still of great service to classical literature, and will be found a safe and useful guide to any studious traveller over the same enchanted ground.

Nothing, obviously, can be more interesting than to survey, in comparison or contrast, the characters, manners, laws, and institutions of two such renowned nations as the Greeks and Romans. The subject teems with remarkable combinations—the mutual influences of arts and arms—the blending of civilizations, differing essentially in their character and origin—the action and re-action upon each other of political and moral systems, founded upon distinct principles, and framed for the production of different results. Mr. Finlay is, however, more a master of his subject than of the skill of presenting it vividly to the minds of his readers. He overlooks the broad distinction between narrative and dissertation: he gives us a series of excellent observations upon a chapter of history, but the history itself is missing. The proper business of the historian is to relate the march of events, not to discuss all the political and moral questions that arise out of them. The chroniclers of old Greece understood this principle, and wrote immortally upon it. They were not essayists—they were not reviewers; they related—they described—they painted. They transmitted the portraits of illustrious men, and the pictures of celebrated actions, not their reflections or philosophizings upon either. Books of the kind before us have their use and value; but they only bear the same relation to history that a didactic poem, like the 'Art of Poetry,' or the 'Essay on Man,' bears to the *Iliad* or the *Æneid*. It is not easy, in this style, to keep up the reader's interest and attention; he gets weary of observations upon facts—his appetite is for the facts themselves; he wants a story, not a discussion—a picture, not a treatise upon colours and perspective. At the same time, the

author of this volume has considerable merit as an historical lecturer; he has surveyed the entire field, collected all the lights that ancient or modern writers have shed over the subject, and his remarks are generally conceived in a spirit of sound and liberal philosophy.

The conquest of Greece by the arms of Rome, was not amongst the arduous achievements of the latter. It seems, indeed, to have been an inevitable revolution in the state of the eastern world, when its inferior military system and loose political organization began to be acted on by the prodigious and concentrated energies, national and military, of the Roman commonwealth. Not only was the conquest of Greece remarkably facile, but the Greek population sank, with singular alacrity, into a state of vassalage to their comparatively rude victors. A fiercer struggle and more protracted resistance might have been expected, both from the fame of Grecian valour, and the pride of superior civilization and refinement. But upon this point Mr. Finlay observes justly—

"The fact, however, is undeniable, and the conquest was generally viewed with satisfaction by the great body of the inhabitants of Greece, who considered the destruction of the numerous small independent governments in the country, as a necessary step towards improving their own condition. The political constitutions even of the most democratic states of Greece, excluded so large a portion of the inhabitants from all share in the public administration, that the majority looked with indifference on the loss of their independence, when that loss appeared to ensure a permanent state of peace. Greece had arrived at that period of civilization, when political questions were determined by financial reasons, and the hope of a diminution of the public burdens was a powerful argument in favour of submission to Rome. When the Romans conquered Macedonia, they fixed the tribute at one half the amount which had been paid to the Macedonian kings."

And again:—

"The continuation of a state of war, which was rapidly consuming the resources of the land, was regarded by the independent Greeks as a far greater evil than the acknowledgment of the Roman supremacy. So ardently was the termination of the contest desired by the great body of the people, that a common proverb, expressive of a wish that the Romans might speedily prevail, was every where current. 'Unless we are quickly lost, we cannot be saved.'"

The deference which the Romans paid to the transcendent superiority of the Greeks in literature and the arts, flattered the vanity of the latter people, who no doubt felt that they exercised a moral power while they submitted to a material sway. There was a sort of mutual conquest of arts by arms and of arms by arts. Beyond all rivalry in those talents and acquirements on which they most plumed themselves, the Greeks endured less than the usual humiliation consequent upon defeat in the field and the imposition of a victor's laws; while the Romans, on their part, had just attained to that point of intellectual progress, when superior cultivation is most honoured, and the tyranny of the master is softened by admiration of his slave.

The Greeks, with all the renown of their Marathons and Thermopylae, had never been comparable to the Romans as a warlike people. Mr. Finlay has some good observations upon this point:—

"The great difference which existed in the social condition of the Greeks and Romans during the whole of their national existence, must be kept in view, in order to form a just idea of their relative position when ruled by the same government. The Romans formed a nation with the organization of a single city; their political government, always partaking of its municipal origin, was a type of concentration in administrative power, and was enabled to pursue its objects with undeviating steadiness of pur-

pose. The Greeks were a people composed of a number of rival states, whose attention was incessantly diverted to various objects. The great end of existence among the Romans was war; they were the children of Mars, and they revered their progenitor with the most fervent enthusiasm. Agriculture itself was only honoured from necessity. Among the Greeks, civil virtues were called into action by the multifarious exigencies of society, and were honoured and deified by the nation. Linked together by an international system of independent states, the Greeks regarded war as a means of obtaining some definite object, in accordance with the established balance of power. A state of peace was, in their view, the natural state of mankind. The Romans regarded war as their permanent occupation; their national and individual ambition was exclusively directed to conquest. The subjection of their enemies, or a perpetual struggle for supremacy, was the only alternative that war presented to their minds."

He also notices an important social circumstance, which must have considerably affected the feeling of the Romans towards their new subjects, and proportionably influenced the measures of their provincial administration:—

"The social rank which the Greeks held in the eyes of their conquerors at the time of their subjection, is not to be overlooked. The bulk of the Greek population in Europe consisted of landed proprietors, occupying a position which would have given some rank in Roman society. No class precisely similar existed at Rome, where all that did not belong to the senate, the aristocracy, or the administration, were of no account; for the people always remained an inferior grade. Indeed, the higher classes at Rome always felt either contempt or hostility towards the populace of the city: and even when the emperors were induced to favour the people, from a wish to depress the great families of the aristocracy, they were unable to efface the general feeling of contempt with which the people were regarded. To the Greeks,—who had always maintained a higher social position, not only in Europe, but also in the kingdoms of the Seleucidae and the Ptolemies,—that position was conceded by the Roman aristocracy, as it awakened no feelings either of hostility or jealousy."

It was not until after the reign of Augustus that the Greek character fell into that scorn at Rome, of which there are so many proofs to be found in Juvenal and other writers. Familiarity had its proverbial effect in converting admiration into contempt. No doubt the Greeks were below the Romans in general morality at the time of their conquest, and long subsequently; but what most tended to discredit them in the capital of the world, was that levity of manners and versatility of mind, which contrasted so strongly with the sobriety and singleness of Roman intellect and purpose. Besides, the Greeks were mercantile in their tastes and habits—they held trade in respect—they thought it no disparagement to letters to be joined with the pursuits of gain, and saw no contradiction between the Academy and the market-place. This was the reverse of the Roman view of such matters. The Romans despised a nation of shopkeepers as much as the French affect to do in our own times—they had souls above silks and spices; and, moreover, we have reason to believe that the best specimens of Athenian merchants and Spartan tradesmen were not those who migrated to the Roman forum, and settled in the Suburra. Mr. Finlay says:—

"The habits and tastes of the Greeks and Romans were so different, that they produced a feeling of antipathy in the two nations. The Roman writers, from prejudice and jealousy, of which they were themselves, perhaps, unconscious, have transmitted to us a very incorrect picture of the state of the Greeks, during the first centuries of the empire. They did not observe, with attention, the marked distinction between the Asiatic and Alexandrine Greeks, and the natives of Hellas. The European population, pursuing the quiet life of landed pro-

priors, or engaged in the pursuits of commerce and agriculture, was considered, by Roman prejudice, as unworthy of notice. Lucian, himself a Greek indeed, contrasts the tranquil and respectable manner of life at Athens, with the folly and luxury of Rome; but the Romans looked on provincials as little better than serfs, (*coloni*), and merchants were in their eyes, only tolerated cheats. The Greek character was estimated from the conduct of the adventurers, who thronged from the wealthy and corrupted cities of the East, in order to seek their fortunes at Rome; and who, from motives of fashion and taste, were unduly favoured by the wealthy aristocracy. The most distinguished of these Greeks were literary men, professors of philosophy, rhetoric, grammar, mathematics, and music. Great numbers were engaged as private teachers; and this class was regarded with some respect by the Roman nobility, from its intimate connection with their families. The great mass of the Greeks residing at Rome were, however, employed in connection with the public and private amusements of the capital, and were found engaged in every profession, from the directors of the theatres and opera-houses, down to the swindlers who frequented the haunts of vice. The testimony of the Latin authors may be received as sufficiently accurate, concerning the light in which the Greeks were regarded at Rome, and as a not incorrect portraiture of the Greek population of the capital."

Provincial government meant, with the Romans, pretty much the same thing as taxation. We quote the following remarks upon the system pursued in Greece:—

"In Greece, the provincial administration was necessarily modified by the circumstances of the conquered being much further advanced in social civilization than their conquerors. To facilitate the task of governing and taxing the Greeks, the Romans found themselves compelled to retain much of the civil government, and many of the financial arrangements, which they found existing; and hence arose the marked difference which is observed in the administration of the eastern and western portions of the empire. The existence of the free cities, of the local tribunals and provincial assemblies, and the respect paid to the laws, gave the Greek language an official character, and enabled the Greeks to acquire so great an influence in the administration of their country, as either to limit the extent of the despotic power of the Roman masters, or, when that proved impossible, to share its profits. But though the arbitrary decisions of the proconsuls received some check from the existence of fixed rules and permanent usages, still these barriers were insufficient to prevent the abuse of irresponsible authority. Those laws and customs which a proconsul dared not openly violate, he could generally nullify by some concealed measure of oppression. The fact, that throughout the Grecian provinces, as well as in the rest of the empire, the governors superintended the financial administration, and exercised the judicial power, is sufficient to explain the ruin and poverty which the Roman government produced. Before the wealth of the people had been utterly consumed, an equitable proconsul had it in his power to confer happiness on his provinces, and Cicero draws a very favourable picture of his own administration in Cilicia; but a few governors like Verres soon reduced a province to a state of poverty from which it would have required ages of good government to enable it to recover."

Imagine the office of Minister of Finance coupled with that of the administration of justice! It was a necessary part of the Roman system, but equally necessary was the ruin and misery it produced.

The following observations are also sound, particularly that on the peculiar oppressiveness of taxation, when the taxes are expended upon objects uninteresting and unprofitable to the payers:—

"The legal amount of the taxes, direct and indirect, levied by the Romans on the Greeks, was probably not greater than the sum paid to their national governments in the days of their independence. But a small amount of taxation arbitrarily imposed, un-

justly collected, and injudiciously spent, weighs more heavily on the resources of the people, than immense burdens properly distributed and wisely employed. The wealth and resources of Greece had been greatest at the time when each city formed a separate state, and the inhabitants of each valley possessed the power of employing the taxes, which they paid, for objects which ameliorated their own condition. The moment the centralization of political power enabled one city to appropriate the revenues of another to its wants, or for its embellishment, the decline of the country commenced; but all the evil effects of centralization were not felt until the taxes were paid to foreigners. When the tributes were remitted to Rome, it was difficult to persuade absent administrators of the necessity of expending money on a road, a port, or an aqueduct, which had no direct connection with Roman interests. Had the Roman government acted according to the strictest principles of justice, Greece must have suffered from its dominion; but its avarice and corruption, after the commencement of the civil wars, knew no bounds."

The passages we have given will serve, as well as any other in the volume, to exemplify its general style and character. We had proposed to extract a few more, illustrative of later periods and other revolutions; but such isolated paragraphs convey only an imperfect idea of a work which, to be valued at its worth, should be judged of in its integrity; and will then be found one of great merit and value, the well-considered labour of a man of reflection and a scholar.

#### *Ireland and its Rulers since 1829. Part II.* Newby.

LIKE most continuations, the Second Part of Ireland and its Rulers is inferior to the first in vigour, interest, and persuasive effect; it would seem as if the writer had reached a stage in the history where feelings of personal disappointment began to warp his judgment, and where individual opinion, influenced by peculiar circumstances, became the standard for estimating men and things. We have no wish to penetrate the secret of the author's incognito, but he writes like one on whom the year 1833 opened as a young barrister on the Munster Circuit, after having concluded his University career with a fair share of collegiate honours, and a still larger proportion of fame as a debater in the Historical Society. Men accustomed "to give their little senate laws" are sadly disposed to overrate both themselves and their associates, and of such exaggeration we deem the account of Collegiate influence in Irish agitation a very striking example.

"Much of the fury with which the cause of Nationality has raged in the last four years might be traced to the impulse given it by Trinity College men. Who was it that during the Vice Royalty of Lord Ebrington raised the Green Flag? Who was it that urged the public mind to give up all Whiggery and adopt broad national politics? Who was it that gave the late national movement such a peculiar turn? Why Trinity College men to be sure. The mere Corn Exchangers with their vanity, and the conventional agitators with their personal prejudices, will not have the effrontery to deny the vast influence which men of ideas inspired with far nobler purposes than any mercenary ends could supply, have exercised over the masses of Ireland during the last three years."

To these queries we should add, "who has heard of any of these Trinity College men beyond the precincts of Dublin?" No doubt, some of them may have made very eloquent speeches, proposed bold measures, delivered striking lectures, and written pungent paragraphs; but the only record of their exploits in England has been some obscure hint from the correspondents of the London Press, that "Young Ireland" was become as talkative and impracticable as "Young France." These

"men of ideas," to whom the writer alludes, bear a very close affinity to the "men of crotchets," who are to be found abundantly in every agitation, but whose influence with the masses goes no farther than the cheers elicited by the glowing sentences of their perorations. One "man of ideas" exhibits a pair of stockings to ridicule a Lord Mayor; another proposes to raise a hiss against the Marquis of Anglesea; a third brings forward a plan for the exclusive use of Irish manufactures, at the same time professing devout allegiance to Adam Smith's doctrine of Free Trade; and a fourth has a plan for federal government so perfect that it will not only suit Ireland, but all the nations of the earth. But these "ideas" disappear, like the wits of Orlando, and no Astolpho can be found to bring them from the moon. The author himself gives an instance of their transitory influence. It was the "men of ideas" who raised the clamour which drove the Marquis of Anglesea from Ireland, and yet, in the hour of parting, the masses exhibited a depth of affectionate feeling, which Academic declamations had ruffled only on the surface.

"When it was announced that he had determined finally to leave Ireland, very deep was the regret felt by a large portion of that Dublin populace, which had a few months before pelted him in the streets. On the day of his embarkation for England, a vast concourse of people attended him to the shore, and kept a respectful silence, until he reached Kingstown, when they gave him a few hearty cheers, that shewed the dastardly abuse of the demagogues had not deadened their natural feelings of courtesy to afford a gallant and high souled Nobleman who had often led their countrymen in the field of glory. They were most anxious that the Marquis should address them even a few parting words, but he declined doing so, as undoubtedly his heart was full of emotion at the time. There are but few who thoroughly know the generous ardour of Lord Anglesey's character, where his feelings are engaged; those few can appreciate his state of mind at witnessing the untaught regret of the people at bidding him a long farewell."

As the greater part of this volume is occupied by the writer's delineations of public men in Ireland, we have deemed it right to examine his ideal standard of Irish excellence. This we find to be fixed on the estimate of the Dublin University, or rather the Historical Society; but without derogating from the unquestioned merits of either body, we doubt the applicability of their weights and measures to public characters.

During the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley, the first attempt was made to close the breach between the Whig ministry and the large section of Irish members which had enlisted under Mr. O'Connell's standard. Some of the predisposing causes to reconciliation are humorously, but a little too maliciously detailed:

"Several of the Tail M.P.'s were very desirous of a good understanding with the men in power. They found themselves hard pinched to keep up a senatorial appearance. Some of them had a little professional practice previous to their parliamentary election, and they had lost it altogether. Others of them had hoped to achieve eminence in the House of Commons, and had been heartily laughed at for their pains. Elevated to situations that had once been highly honourable, they found the *res angusta domi* excessively disagreeable; for their cold mutton was particularly flavourless to men who had little resemblance to honest and witty Andrew Marvell, except in their straitened circumstances. They found themselves beset by a horde of place-hunters—followers—electioneers—and hungry half-starved adventurers. Most persons despised them, but the truly charitable pitied them; and really they had got into such a plight, that their own feelings were sufficiently hard to bear without being exposed to the contumely of others. The mere vulgar John Bullish public, at witnessing their shabby appearance, despised them as poor in purse. The men of the



world when they saw them crawling at the heels of O'Connell, condemned them as poor in spirit; and politicians, at observing their want of wit, acquirements, eloquence, and information, decided them as poor in talent. Their position with their followers was excessively embarrassing. They were excruciated by constant appeals for the patronage, which they did not possess—for the money of which they had so very little—for recommendations to their 'high acquaintances,' who dwelt not in May Fair, but in the Irish fancies of the needy applicants. Every post brought them urgent requests from some of their most active supporters, and influential constituents. Not a day passed over their heads without some Irishman of 'decided genius,' or 'wonderful talents,' or 'unparalleled acquirements,' being recommended to their especial friendship and favour. And then the dreadful difficulty of having to maintain appearances in London! Imagine the situation of persons who had been nobodies at home, trying to be somebodies in England!"

One of the earliest symptoms of accordance between the Ministry and the O'Connell party, was their joint attack on the late Baron Smith, whose whole life exhibited a constant struggle between irritability of temper and amiability of disposition. The hasty sketch given of him in this volume is more than usually correct in its leading features:—

"It has been previously remarked that he was eccentric and whimsical; amongst his most noticeable peculiarities was his strange *penchant* for living by night. He seemed to detest the daylight, and delighted to be awake and active in his study when the rest of the world was fast locked in sleep. He sat up habitually during the greater part of the night, and alleged that he never could sleep until after morning broke. His face bore all the marks of a man of late hours. He used to lie back on the cushions of the Exchequer Bench—pale—bleached and withered—one of the ghastliest and most nerveless of his Majesty's official servants. He appeared to have no life in him. His frame appeared contracted and shrivelled like an autumnal leaf. And yet he would suddenly rouse himself up—manifest the greatest physical excitability—speak with bitter sharpness—and show himself ready for disputation with any of the Bar before him. He was most peevish in his manner—and particularly kind in his conduct; he could be within the same hour, and to the same company, the most disagreeable and fascinating of men; he would be very witty and very dull; now morose and miserable, anon dazzling and delightful; at nine or ten o'clock at night you could not extract a word from him of his multifarious reading, and perchance at three hours after midnight, his memory would apparently thaw—his stores of scholarship would be opened up, and he would discuss an intellectual topic with the keenest zest. He was decidedly the crosscut, and the most amiable being in the British empire; the most profound oddity—the most fantastical scholar—the most whimsical philosopher—and the most ingenious philanthropist (for he loved human nature) of his age."

Readers of the *Athenæum* will probably recognize in this portrait Warner Christian Search (the Baron's *nom de guerre*), whose Metaphysical Rambles were noticed in our 433rd number, and they will not be surprised to learn that the idiosyncrasy querulously displayed in the calm regions of philosophy, was still more manifest in the heated atmosphere of politics. When the Baron's case was brought before the House of Commons, Ministers had a majority of 93 for going into a committee on his conduct; but the vote was subsequently reversed, and Ministers were in a minority of 6. The author very justly states, that the rescinding of this vote gave general satisfaction in Ireland:—

"The Irish have been often blamed for not being sufficiently abstract in their politics, and for allowing friendship and hatred to influence their decisions on public matters. Their feelings towards Sir William Smith strongly exemplify their national peculiarity. They forgot his faults in their recollection of his virtues; and when the Radicals of the Empire wished to sacrifice him, the Irish preferred the man to the

principle, and chose to act generously towards an opponent, rather than consistently with popular doctrines. And surely it redounded more to their credit to act with forbearance towards him, who had been the merciful Judge in times when the Courts of Justice were like a shambles; who had been the powerful advocate and efficient protector of the Catholics in days when the Protestant Ascendancy was most rampant; and who had for fifty years been a conspicuous ornament of Irish Society,—surely to forget the faults of such a man in his old age, was more creditable to the Irish, than to have rigidly adopted the heartless routine indicated by a sour and vindictive public spirit, that would make no distinctions between persons."

A vivid sketch is given of the debate on the Repeal of the Union in 1834; the author cautiously insinuates that there was little sincerity on either side in the protracted discussion, and that most of the speeches were "feelers" to know what would be the chances of effecting an accommodation at the expense of the Church of Ireland. This affords the author an opportunity for giving us his views on the Irish Church question; and while he assails the conduct of its clergy, he strenuously insists upon the maintenance of its establishment. Into the discussions which an examination of this apparent inconsistency would lead we shall not enter, contenting ourselves with recording our opinion, that the Imperial Union of Great Britain and Ireland is based on the best and most obvious interests of both countries; and that it would derive not strength but weakness from such support as prejudice and passion would afford. Some fifty pages of this volume are devoted to a review of the career and character of Mr. Shiel: it is written from beginning to end in a tone of studied depreciation, savouring of personal dislike, and is in some parts obviously unjust; for instance, Mr. Shiel's speech on the Reform Bill is described as a failure, though its opening sentence was one of the most effective hits ever made in parliament. It is not necessary to review the oratory of a speaker so well known to the British public; most of our readers have formed their own estimate of him, and we have no wish to disturb their judgment.

What has been called "the compact alliance," and "the compact of Lichfield House," dates from the Haddington Vice-Royalty:—

"It brought together the relics of a Whig party, and the better portion of the ultra-popular faction. What might not have occurred without the advent of the Tories to power, took place on their instalment in Dublin Castle. Repeal was immediately placed upon the shelf, and a compact and alliance took place between the low Whigs and the Agitators. The high Whigs were not very much pleased at the close junction of their supporters with the Corn Exchangers. They did not oppose that alliance, but neither did they give it their confidence."

The Mulgrave and Normanby administration followed: our author deems that its best claims to the popularity it obtained, arose from its bringing forward into public life such men as Perrin, Ball, Pigott, and the late Chief Baron Woulfe. An elaborate eulogium of Woulfe concludes the volume, and is written in a style of hearty appreciation, which is felt as a relief after the flippancy which too often disfigures the preceding pages. The author promises a third part; and in all loving-kindness we suggest to him, that in the subjects he promises to discuss, it should be his endeavour to guard against the suggestions of morbid conceit and mortified vanity.

*Scenes and Tales of Country Life; with Recollections of Natural History.* By Edward Jesse, Esq. Murray.

What wadst thou, Spring? Sweet voices in the woods,  
And reed-like echoes which have long been mute?  
asks and answers the poetess. Strange in their

dissimilarity would be the replies from Country and town: the one babbling of

Rich turf-carpet under trees,  
White with wood anemones—

and such delicacies;—the other telling its tale of park and play—of stirring midnight debates in Parliament—of the "coming out" of Lions—and the opening of exhibition rooms. Not but that we Londoners have our share of ruralities also: as *our garden* (Covent Garden) bears blooming witness. There are also such things existing in this sophisticated metropolis as Members of Parliament, who get up betimes to gather May-dew on Primrose Hill! Grub Street, moreover, to speak symbolically, has its flowers: Paternoster Row its patches of verdure. Here, for instance, Mr. Murray varies his historical and philosophical and geographical utterances, by what may be called an April voluntary—pleasantly, if not very forcibly, sung by Mr. Jesse. Who could follow the mazes of such a ditty in a cold or cavilling spirit? Spring returns in vain, if her influences do not "smoothe the raven down" of that most cruel, according to the world, (according to our version, that most patient) of mortals—the critic! Should certain pages of Mr. Jesse's book provoke a smile, it must be set down as the smile of good-natured companionship.

There is no more of arrangement in this *olio* than in the flowers of a hedge-row. It is true that we have, by way of a preamble, a hymn in prose, but from that, at once, we plunge into the recesses of Windsor Great Park and Forest; and into a lamentation over the persecution which has gone far to make extinct the Kite and the Raven among us. Then comes a pictorial defence of the Beech tree: though we knew not till now, that that beautiful forester had been by any undervalued. But Mr. Jesse has a good word for all created things: takes the part, in turn, of the shrew-mouse and the hedgehog, and then of the mole, concerning whose benefits to mankind, and whose own private indulgences, we may quote the following paragraph:—

"So far from the mole being an injurious, it is a most useful animal to the farmer. The little hillocks it casts up are generally composed of a rich and fine mould, extremely beneficial to the land when spread, and this should be done daily, or as often as the mole-casts are observed. A little boy may thus be profitably employed at a trifling expense. Young wheats, for instance, this sort of top-dressing invigorates, and besides, the runs of the mole beneath the surface are either so many channels to convey water to the roots, or they serve as drains to prevent too great an accumulation of it in one spot. There can be no doubt that if the mole-casts are suffered to remain too long unspread, the young grain or grasses must suffer from suffocation, but this is the fault of the farmer. There are also other benefits to be derived from the mole. It devours not only immense quantities of the larvae of the cockchafer and of various flies and beetles, but also destroys the wire worm, and that so effectually, that few are to be found in localities frequented by this useful animal. \* \* I noticed in a former work a fact relative to the economy of the mole, which I have not seen mentioned by any writers upon this animal. I refer to a sort of basin which it makes, and which serves as a place of deposit for worms. M. St. Hilaire, Le Court, and other French Naturalists who have paid much attention to the habits of the mole, have not noticed this circumstance. An intelligent mole-catcher, who has been employed by the Crown for many years in Richmond Park, was the first to inform me of this curious fact, which has since been confirmed to me by another mole-catcher. The clay-basin formed by the mole will sometimes contain nearly a peck of worms. On examining them, each will be found to have been bitten near the head, and in such a way that it is not quite deprived of life. These basins appear to be formed in the winter, but to have the chief supply of worms deposited in them during the spring months. It has been suggested to me that as the young of the

mole are very tender and require considerable warmth, it is not improbable that the parents make this provision against the breeding season, in order to prevent the necessity of their quitting them for any length of time in search of food. Should this be the case, it is a curious fact in the history of these animals."

Then comes a snug paragraph of praise of "The bonny, bonny Owl"—no devourer, if Mr. Jesse is to be relied upon, of the smaller race of birds. This is followed by a chapter on the much argued question of Herne's Oak—from which it is only needful to gather the fact, that "the morning after the King of Prussia arrived at Windsor Castle, in order to be present at the christening of the Prince of Wales, the whole of His Majesty's suite, including the celebrated Baron Humboldt, inquired their way to Herne's Oak."

We must pass by a few pages on the attachment of the female for its young, to come to a curiosity of architecture worth notice:—a drawing of which forms the frontispiece to Mr. Jesse's book:—

"A friend called upon me on the 11th day of last May, and asked me to accompany him to Eton College to see a curious bird's nest. We accordingly proceeded thither, and, having passed through the beautiful Chapel attached to that College, ascended the winding steps of the bell-tower or turret of the chapel. After getting to a considerable height, any further progress was stopped by a sort of pillar built of sticks. The staircase was sufficiently lighted to afford complete observation of the proceedings of the birds, which I will now endeavour accurately to describe. On the ledge of one of the narrow apertures for the admission of light, a pair of jackdaws had built their nest. The ledge however was so narrow, that the nest had evidently an inclination inwards, and would probably without some support have fallen down upon the steps below. In order to obviate this difficulty, they contrived the following ingenious method of supporting the nest. As the staircase was a spiral one, the birds began to make a pillar of sticks on that identical step, which alone would give them the best foundation for their intended work. Had they gone to the one above, or to the one below that which they had so sagaciously fixed upon, it was very evident that they would not have acquired that precise slope or angle for their pillar which was necessary for the effectual support of the nest. It was the eighth step below the opening, and from it the pillar was raised to a height of exactly ten feet, and was composed of a strong stack-like work of sticks. The nest then rested upon the top of it, and was perfectly secure. The labour, which these ingenious and industrious birds had bestowed in the collection of so large a mass of sticks, must have been enormous. One circumstance struck me as very curious. The entrance of the aperture in the wall was very narrow; the difficulty of conveying some of the larger sticks through it must have been consequently great. On examining the sticks, I found that each of them had been broken, or rather cracked exactly in the centre, so that they could be doubled up. They were thus also the better adapted for the construction of the stack in a compact form. \* \* I should add, that the birds were occupied during seventeen days in the performance of their laborious task."

The argument by which Mr. Jesse contrives to deduce "the possession by these birds of a faculty of the same kind as that which in a higher degree we call *reason*," may be thought a little odd. He founds this superior sagacity on the strangeness and unsuitability of the place chosen by the architects for their edifice! But it is not the first summing-up by a natural historian which is fanciful rather than convincing. A pair of anecdotes of animal sagacity may be here added to the Naturalist's miscellany:—

"The following well authenticated account of the sagacity of a dog was published in the Scotsman, by an eye witness, of which there were several, on board a steamer as it passed down the Clyde. As the steamer approached a particular place, a small dog, apparently a terrier, was seen to issue from a bothy used by the Salmon fishermen, and wade into the

water till nothing was seen but its head. It however immediately returned with the end of the rope to which the net-floats are fixed, which the dog carried a considerable distance upon the ground, where he left it high and dry. Now, as every one must know, just before the advance of a steam-boat in a narrow river, the water, owing to the action of the paddles, suddenly subsides, and as suddenly again rushes in violent waves above the water-mark. Had not the dog been aware of this, and taken the precaution he did, the rope and floats would to a certainty have been carried off."

"The late amiable and excellent Sir Herbert Taylor informed me of the following fact. When he resided at Fan Grove, near Chertsey, in Surrey, he had a cow which was in the constant habit of turning the handle of a turnip slicer, when the hopper had any turnips in it. The cow would then feed on the turnips which had dropped out. When these were consumed, she would turn the handle again."

The next entry in Mr. Jesse's collection is to the benefit of the Mistletoe, including a list of the trees to which the "kissing bush" disdains not to attach itself. These, however, are perhaps matters which should be reserved for Christmas reading. The American mocking-bird and the English swallow are next honoured with kind words: so, also, a few pages further, is that deep and smooth-voiced warbler, the ring-dove. A little later, we take flight for the newest world, to examine, under Mr. Gould's auspices, the jungle fowl, and that yet more curious creature, the Satin Bower-bird. *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*—to give so important a personage his full style and title—is a sort of Lord Burlington among "fowl"; building for pleasure what Eton jackdaws do from necessity:—

"The principal feature in the habits of this bird, is the fact (and it is one of no ordinary interest, both to the naturalist and the general admirer of nature,) of its forming a bower-like structure for the purpose of a play-ground or hall of assembly. These bowers are usually placed under the shelter of the branches of some overhanging tree, in the most retired part of a forest. They differ considerably in size, some being much larger than others. The base consists of an extensive and rather convex platform of sticks, firmly interwoven, on the centre of which the bower itself is built. This, like the platform on which it is placed, and with which it is interwoven, is formed of sticks and twigs, but of a more slender and flexible description, the tips of the twigs being so arranged as to curve inwards, and nearly meet at the top. In the interior of the bower, the materials are so placed that the forks of the twigs are always presented outwards, by which arrangement not the slightest obstruction is offered to the passage of the birds. The interest of this curious bower is much enhanced by the manner in which it is decorated, at and near the entrance, with the most gaily-coloured articles that can be collected, such as the blue tail-feathers of the Rose-bill and Pennantian parrots, bleached bones, the shells of snails, &c., some of the feathers are stuck in amongst the twigs, while others, with the bones and shells, are strewn about near the entrances. The propensity of these birds to pick up and fly off with any attractive object is so well known to the natives, that they always search the runs for any small missing article, as the bowl of a pipe, &c. that may have been accidentally dropped in the bush. Mr. Gould found, at the entrance of one of them, a small neatly-worked stone tomahawk, together with slips of blue cotton rags, which the birds had doubtless picked up at a deserted encampment of the natives. For what purpose these curious bowers are made is not yet, perhaps, fully ascertained. They are certainly not used as a nest, but as a place of resort for many individuals of both sexes; which, when there assembled, run through and around the bower in a sportive and playful manner, and that so frequently, that it is seldom entirely deserted."

It seems from this, that the only extant copy of Ranelagh must be sought for in New South Wales!

A chapter on the cries and calls of birds—and the habits of what Mr. Tony Weller would call such "*dormouse*" creatures as moles, guinea-

pigs and bats; a few words about magpies (in place of the *chatter* we had a right to expect) exhaust for a while Mr. Jesse's Zoological collections. He next appears in emulation of Miss Mitford, as a sketcher of country figures: draws us Dick Rook, a gamekeeper's follower (we take leave to think, of somewhat questionable fidelity), whose pious end he details in the Tract Society style. We confess we are glad to leave this rather sickly chapter, for Sir John Sebright's account of magpie hawking:—

"'Nothing,' he says, 'can be more animating than this sport. It is, in my opinion, far superior to every other kind of hawking. The object of the chase is fully a match for its pursuers,—a requisite absolutely necessary to give an interest to any sport of this kind; and it has the advantage of giving full employment to the company, which is not the case in partridge-hawking. A down, or common, where low trees or thorn-bushes are dispersed at the distance of from thirty to fifty yards apart, is the place best calculated for this diversion. When a magpie is seen at a distance, a hawk is immediately to be cast off. The magpie will take refuge in a bush the moment he sees the falcon, and will remain there until the falconer arrives, with the hawk waiting on in the air. The magpie is to be driven from its retreat, and the hawk, if at a good pitch, will stoop at him as he passes to another bush, from whence he is to be driven in the same way, another hawk having been previously cast off, so that one or the other may always be so situated as to attack him to advantage. The second hawk is necessary, for the magpie shifts with great cunning and dexterity to avoid the stoop; and when hard pressed, owing to the bushes being rather far apart, will pass under the bellies of the horses, flutter along the cart-ruts, and avail himself of every little inequality of the ground in order to escape. Four or five assistants, besides the falconer, who should attend solely to his hawks, are required for this sport. They should be well mounted, and provided with whips, for the magpie cannot be driven from a bush with a stick; but the crack of a whip will force him to leave it, even when he is so tired as hardly to be able to fly. The magpie will always endeavour to make his way to some strong cover; care must, therefore, be taken to counteract him, and to drive him to that part of the ground where the bushes are farthest from each other. It is not easy to take a magpie in a hedge. Some of the horsemen must be on each side of it; some must ride behind and some before him; for unless compelled to rise by being surrounded on all sides, he will flutter along the hedge, so as to shelter himself from the stoop of the falcon. Many requisites are necessary to afford this sport in perfection:—a favourable country, good hawks, and able assistants."

At this rate we shall never have done with Mr. Jesse's Easter offering. And it is wise to be aware of our limits in time, seeing that the grotto of Pope at Twickenham—too largely bepraised by our good-humoured author—the Pinetum of "Dropmore's happy bowers"—and a yet richer and dearer subject, "Cottage Orchards" (so many Arcadies to the eye of the table-chained Londoner!) are noticed in the later pages of his volume. There is much, too, about angling: the "Glee for three Voices," however, dedicated to the "Walton and Cotton Fishing Club," is too much: no musician, we believe, would willingly give it a "testimonial."

Let us once more meet him on his own ground, when curiously observing a broom-cutter:—

"Sometimes I stroll over the uncultivated heath, on the borders of which may be seen some solitary low and roughly thatched cottages, inhabited by Broom Cutters; a rude and somewhat savage race of beings, discontented with the various enclosures which have taken place in their neighbourhood, over which they and their ancestors have roamed time immemorial, collecting heath and fuel, and their geese feeding on the patches of grass, which here and there were found amongst the furze and heather. They are indeed a curious race, and it is impossible to talk with them without discovering how distinct they are from the fine character of industrious English labourers, a class of men who perhaps have not



their equal in the world. The broom-cutter seldom makes his appearance in the day-time. He roams about in the evening and night, cutting heath on the property of others, and generally attended by a ragged shoeless boy, and a half-starved mongrel dog, which may now and then be useful in enabling him to snare a hare or rabbit. I was returning homewards one evening and fell in with this group. The face of the man was hollow and careworn, and somewhat grim,—his eyes appeared little better than blanks, and deep sunk in his head, but overhatched with a white bushy brow—his nose was long and thin, and his jaws like those of a skeleton, but grizzled over with a stubborn beard of a fortnight's growth. The boy was as ragged as he could well be, but showed evident marks of cunning and roguery in his countenance. The dog was the very personification of a *pickle*, and after sniffing at my legs, much to my discomfiture, uttered a growl, and retreated behind his master, eyeing me, however, all the time with anything but a complacent look."

Here we must part from Mr. Jesse—loth to return from the haunts he describes so lovingly, to "shining theatres," noisy streets, and the other busy concerns of a London spring. The book we are closing is one of a class of literature which Englishmen have to themselves—with what effect upon national minds and morals, let philosophers and essayists decide.

*Studies of Sensation and Event; Poems.* By Ebenezer Jones. Fox.

THERE are more verse-makers than ever, yet fewer verse-buyers. The two facts must perhaps necessarily co-exist—for the market value of a thing is in proportion to its rarity. The modern facility of versification also has the appearance of bringing, on the score of execution, every poetical effort to the same dead level. To achieve distinction in this line, therefore, is very difficult; many, however, strive hard to do something "out of the way;" and among the number we may rank Mr. Ebenezer Jones, whose '*Studies of Sensation and Event*' have a quaintness (as indeed the title of the book indicates) which to a certain class of minds may be attractive.

It is the aim of Mr. Jones, not so much to imitate as to transcend nature. Poetry with him is an art, and the purpose of the artist is to "produce a pleasing effect on the mind." If so Mr. Jones has not been successful, for certainly many of his poems produce a very unpleasing effect. The opening poem, entitled "The Naked Thinker," is intended, we presume, to give the desiderated tone to the reader: it is a sort of key note to the volume. The hero is a man who stands "nakedly" in the window of a lofty room fronting the broad sunshine, which also through the panes "steps stark naked from the sky," while the crowd below is laughing; their laughter not unreturned by him:—

"An infant's laugh's a blessed thing,  
Its soft fall smooths the soul;  
And children's laughter, when they spring  
Away from love's control;  
Such laughs are but the gentle lift  
Of gently joy-breezed life:  
This man's bare laughter, hard and swift,  
With scorn's delight was rife;  
His muscles glisteningly unthought  
As burst each ringing peal,  
And shone like beach stones thickly thronged  
When bright waves o'er them reel.  
While sinks this scornful laughter down  
Deep in his frame, to thought,  
He turns from gazing o'er the town  
Like one by ghosts besought;  
He couches on the chamber's floor,  
His limbs like creatures spread;  
And writes he jest, or writes he lore,  
He writes with thought-stoop'd head;  
And ever and anon, while glides  
Over the scrolls his pen,  
He stops, and glisteningly rides  
His laughter forth again."

Of course his conduct has a mysterious origin. The singularity of his fate so separates him from his fellow man, that Lord Apsworn becomes in

all his thoughts and feelings, a solitary being—a thing apart—a world in himself. And such is the lesson the poet sought to teach in this ballad!

His second piece is in a somewhat rugged (often unrhythmical) blank verse narrative poem, concerning one "Egremond," whose soul is filled with reforming aspirations. This is an ambitious theme—and in the treatment Mr. Jones has made some wild attempts at the spiritual, and some audacious efforts at the inspired. There is, however, in this poem an odd sort of mixture of Goethe and Shelley, which may please some, and will displease many. We put it in this way, because of Mr. Jones's theory touching the end of poetry, that it is (as we have already quoted) "to produce a pleasing effect on the mind." It is evident that some latitude of interpretation must be put on these words. We suspect that Mr. Jones's notions of what will please and displease are somewhat ideal; as is also in many cases, his reader who is to be pleased. His tendency is to speculations that spurn the ordinary sense of mankind, and find a home of their own in Cloudland, where, no doubt, there is a public after Mr. Jones's own heart. Let him, however, not mistake us: we are not depreciating his talents; what we state is meant in the way of admonition and warning. There is originality in many of his subjects. "A Death-sound," for instance, expresses the feelings of a lover, who, while reposing on the bosom of his mistress, hears "through her frame the busy life-works ply," and instantly forms the conviction of her approaching death:—

The life within his veins did press at every pore,  
He found no speech, and warm he felt her tear his cheek  
drop o'er,—  
One tear, and then another;—Oh, it seemed death dared  
not be,  
And he laughed, 'I am well, I am well, I ever grow well with  
thee!'

And the press of the sunshine held the world;  
And with never a breeze or a sound,  
The golden air glowed radiant,  
While as ever the earth rushed round.

Now, distant wedding bells rang out; he saw her blushing  
cheek,  
Of their coming bridal morning she thought that he might  
speak:—

'Twas then his brain sank broken; Oh, seek no more to  
know:—  
The worms will make their feast upon her coffin'd brow:—  
When she died in his arms 'forget, forget,' she said,  
'How I loved thee, love thee dying,' then her last look  
died.

And died against his face; Oh! is there reason, why  
Haunts me that summer morning, when we found that she  
would die;

When the press of the sunshine held the world;  
And with never a breeze or a sound,  
The golden air glowed radiant,  
While as ever the earth rushed round."

The love-lyrics of Mr. Jones are of a somewhat voluptuous character, and calculated to startle sober men like ourselves. "Emily," we guess, was a wanton, but the verses nevertheless present a pretty Anacreontic picture. The description of music and dancing, in the "Two Sufferers," is in the same style—and there is not a line in which the writer has not voluntarily run the risk of misconception. One knows not whether to ascribe the peculiarity to genius or conceit. What with the first is Love, with the last is necessarily Sensuality. Passion and Death are both great arguments, but we should beware lest we run one into appetite, and the other into impiety. The "Song of the Kings of Gold" is a chaunt directed against Mammon in his high places. The stanzas on "Early Spring" produce their subject in a new phasis. "A Development of Idioty" is an exceedingly painful piece, and well illustrates the writer's constant tendency to startle by offensive daring. If only for the sake of variety, this style might, we think, be sometimes altered. Once surely of this sort of extravagance is quite enough, to prove the writer's inexperience and folly. We recommend him to be more humble in his pretensions,

and simpler in his address, when next he appears in public. He may rest assured that there are other means of "pleasing" in poetical composition, than by exaggerating passion into maniac defiance, and exhibiting joy and grief in such extreme degrees that life is insupportable beneath the intensity of their pressure. There are, in short, many modes of "pleasing," between the corresponding opposites of frantic emotion. This is a truth, whether Mr. Jones will believe us or not. The perpetual search for excitement, whether in life or poetry, defeats its own object.

*Béarn and the Pyrenees.* By Louisa Stuart Costello.

[Second Notice.]

WE observed last week that Miss Costello's Garonne voyage afforded a good score of pleasant and engaging studies. Meilhan, Couture, Marmande, Caumont, Napoleon's bridge at Aiguillon, the chateau of Barbaste, "of which Henri Quatre was fond of calling himself *The Miller*,"—are all stations of interest, agreeably touched upon by our authoress. When it became too dark to spell out the traces of the past, Miss Costello amused herself by studying the costume, and listening to the pretty old songs of a group of Rochellais: so that the way to Agen did not seem long. The town, when reached, has a public walk called *Le Gravier*, flanked by magnificent trees, the Cathedral dedicated to St. Caprais (a "High Transparency" new to us) a hill overlooking it, called *Le Mont Pompéien*, whence the view is splendid; but what were all these attractions compared with the last of the Troubadours—Jasmin the incomparable? We must let Miss Costello describe her pilgrimage to this shrine (and shop) of Song, in her own lively way:—

"We entered, and were welcomed by a smiling dark-eyed woman, who informed us that her husband was busy at that moment *dressing a customer's hair*, but he was desirous to receive us, and begged we would walk into his parlour at the back of the shop. \* \* His wife, meantime, exhibited to us a *laurel crown of gold* of delicate workmanship, sent from the city of Clemence Isaura, Toulouse, to the poet, who will probably one day take his place in the *capital*. Next came a golden cup, with an inscription in his honour, given by the citizens of Auch; a gold watch, chain, and seals, sent by the King, Louis-Philippe; an emerald ring worn and presented by the lamented Duke of Orleans; a pearl pin, by the graceful duchess, who, on the poet's visit to Paris accompanied by his son, received him in the words he puts into the mouth of Henri Quatre. A fine service of linen, the offering of the town of Pau, after its citizens had given fetes in his honour, and loaded him with caresses and praises; and nick-nacks and jewels of all descriptions offered to him by lady-ambassadors, and great lords; English '*misses*' and '*miladis*;' and French, and foreigners of all nations who did or did not understand Gascon. \* \* When we had become nearly tired of looking over these tributes to his genius, the door opened, and the poet himself appeared. His manner was free and unembarrassed, well-bred, and lively; he received our compliments naturally, and like one accustomed to homage; said he was ill, and unfortunately too hoarse to read anything to us, or should have been delighted to do so. He spoke in a broad Gascon accent, and very rapidly and eloquently; ran over the story of his successes; told us that his grandfather had been a beggar, and all his family very poor; that he was now as rich as he wished to be, his son placed in a good position at Nantes; then showed us his son's picture, and spoke of his disposition, to which his brisk little wife added, that, though no fool, he had not his father's genius, to which truth Jasmin assented as a matter of course. I told him of having seen mention made of him in an English review; which he said had been sent him by Lord Durham, who had paid him a visit; and I then spoke of '*Mi cal mouri*' as known to me. This was enough to make him forget his hoarseness and every

other evil: it would never do for me to imagine that that little song was his best composition; it was merely his first; he must try to read me a little of l'Abûlo—a few verses of 'Françoisnetto.'—'You will be charmed,' said he; 'but if I were well, and you would give me the pleasure of your company for some time; if you were not merely running through Agen, I would kill you with weeping—I would make you die with distress for my poor Margarino—my pretty Françoisnetto!' \* \* He would have been a treasure on the stage; for he is still, though his first youth is past, remarkably good-looking and striking; with black sparkling eyes, of intense expression, a fine ruddy complexion; a countenance of wondrous mobility; a good figure; and action full of fire and grace; he has handsome hands, which he uses with infinite effect; and, on the whole, he is the best actor of the kind I ever saw."

The English ladies resident at Pau have, it seems, been most liberal of kindness and notice to Jasmin:—

"I remarked (continues Miss Costello) that he had restored the poetry of the troubadours; asked him if he knew their songs; and said he was worthy to stand at their head. 'I am, indeed, a troubadour,' said he, with energy; 'but I am far beyond them all; they were but beginners; they never composed a poem like my Françoisnetto; there are no poets in France now—there cannot be: the language does not admit of it; where is the fire, the spirit, the expression, the tenderness, the force of the Gascon? French is but the ladder to reach to the first floor of Gascon—how can you get up to a height except by a ladder!'"

How amusing is this to the observer of coincidences! What English literary man has forgotten the Ettrick Shepherd's delightful assertion, that "Muir's verses were far owre sweet," and that his own were "more finely strung"? The man of genius seldom disappoints us in the article of consciousness: if the form of his lyre be different under different dynasties, his organ is always the "organ of self-esteem":—

"I returned by Agen (resumes Miss Costello), after an absence in the Pyrenees of some months, and renewed my acquaintance with Jasmin and his dark-eyed wife. I did not expect that I should be recognized; but the moment I entered the little shop I was hailed as an old friend. 'Ah!' cried Jasmin, 'enfin la voilà encore!' I could not but be flattered by this recollection, but soon found it was less on my own account than I was thus welcomed, than because a circumstance had occurred to the poet which he thought I could perhaps explain. He produced several French newspapers, in which he pointed out to me an article headed 'Jasmin à Londres,' being a translation of certain notices of himself, which had appeared in a leading English literary journal." He had, he said, been informed of the honour done him by numerous friends, and assured me his fame had been much spread by this means; and he was so delighted on the occasion, that he had resolved to learn English, in order that he might judge of the translations from his works, which, he had been told, were well done. \* \* He inquired of me respecting Burns, to whom he had been well likened; and begged me to tell him something of Moore. He had a thousand things to tell me; in particular, that he had only the day before received a letter from the Duchess of Orleans, informing him that she had ordered a medal of her late husband to be struck, the first of which would be sent to him: she also announced to him the agreeable news of the king having granted him a pension of a thousand francs. He smiled and wept by turns, as he told all this; and declared, much as he was elated at the possession of a sum which made him a rich man for life, the kindness of the duchess gratified him even more. He then made us sit down while he read us two new poems; both charming, and full of grace and *naïveté*; and one very affecting, being an address to the king, alluding to the death of his son. As he read, his wife stood by, and fearing we did not quite comprehend his language, she made a remark to that effect: to which he answered impatiently, 'Nonsense—don't you see they are in tears.' This was unanswerable; and we were allowed to hear the poem to the end; and I certainly

never listened to anything more feelingly and energetically delivered. We had much conversation, for he was anxious to detain us, and, in the course of it, he told me that he had been by some accused of vanity. 'Oh!' he rejoined, 'what would you have! I am a child of nature, and cannot conceal my feelings; the only difference between me and a man of refinement is, that he knows how to conceal his vanity and exultation at success, which I let everybody see.' His wife drew me aside, and asked my opinion as to how much money it would cost to pay Jasmin's expenses, if he undertook a journey to England: 'However,' she added, 'I dare say he need be at no charge, for, of course, your queen has read that article, in his favour, and knows his merit; she will probably send for him, pay all the expenses of his journey, and give him great fêtes in London.' I recommended the barber-poet to wait till he was sent for; and left the happy pair, promising to let them know the effect that the translations of Jasmin's poetry produced on the royal mind."

Let us return to more material things, questionable though it be whether the scenery of the Pyrenees strictly deserves such a designation. We do not reach their grandeur, however till Auch, with its castle-like cathedral, is passed. At Tarbes the "wardens of the plain" begin to come into sight:—

"We were much struck, when we first issued from our hotel in the Place-Maubourguet, to behold, opposite, framed, as it were, in a square opening between the streets, a gigantic mass of blue mountains shining in the sun. They appeared singularly near; and one cannot fail to regard them with a certain awe, as if a new nature had dawned, different from any one had known before. This is the most interesting spot in Tarbes; and its beautiful promenade by the river is also attractive. There are no monuments—no buildings worth notice. The once fine castle may be traced in a few solid walls, and its moated position; but this tower was one of the first indications we had that all specimens of architectural art had ceased, and in future, with a few exceptions, it must be nature alone which was to interest us. The red *capelines* of the market-women, and their dark mantles (*capuchins*), lined with the same colour, give their figures a strange, nun-like appearance, which always strikes a stranger, and at first pleases. As these shrouded forms flit about amongst the trees, they look picturesque and mysterious; but the eye soon wearies of this costume, which is totally devoid of grace. The cloak, being so cut as to prevent its falling in folds, hangs stiffly round the wearer's limbs, concealing the shape, and producing a mean effect. It is a sort of penitential habit; and the peaked hood looks like the dress of the San Benitos, or a lively image of the appropriate costume of a witch who might be an inquisitor's victim. We could not help contrasting it with the beautiful and graceful cloak worn by the charming Granvillaises—those Spanish-looking beauties whose appearance so delighted us in that distant part of Normandy. The Granville girl has also a black camel mantle, or *capote*; but the stiff hood is not peaked: it is lined with white, and is worn in the most elegant and coquettish manner; showing the figure to great advantage, and setting off the invariably pretty face, and its snow-white, plaited, turban-like cap, never to be seen in the south. There are so few pretty countenances in the Pyrenees, that perhaps even the Granville drapery would not make much difference; but, certainly, nothing can be uglier than to see the manner in which this scanty shroud is dragged over the form; giving more the idea of a beggar anxious to shield herself from the inclemency of the season than a lively, smart peasant girl pursuing her avocations. The scarlet gleams of its lining alone in some degree redeem its ugliness; as, at a distance, the vivid colour looks well amongst more sombre tints."

Those who recollect Mrs. Boddington's Pyrenean sketches, cannot but be amused by comparing the difference between her manner and that of the above costume-piece; yet both ladies are among the best of modern pencilers.

Pau finds no favour in Miss Costello's sight: she will not chime in with such as are enraptured with the aspect of the place, as the following extract will sufficiently prove:—

"More than one family whom I saw arrive, amused

me by their raptures, similar to our own on the first view, on a fine day, of the mountains from the Place Royale, or the park, and their subsequent discontent, when the absence of the fitful sun had entirely changed the scene, leaving only the damp dirty town, and a grey space, where the concealed giants shrouded themselves, sometimes for weeks together. People generally are so impressed at first by the fascination of the *coup d'œil*, that they hasten to take a home, which they cannot engage for less than six months, or, if for three, the price is advanced; fearing to miss the opportunity of settling themselves, they seldom hesitate about the terms, which are generally very high, and, when once placed, they begin to look about them, and regret that they were so precipitate; for they find themselves condemned to a long, dismal winter, in a very uninteresting, expensive town, without any resource beyond their windows, if they face the mountains; or their fire-side, if their chimney do not smoke—which is a rare happiness. There is scarcely a town in Italy where numerous galleries are not ready to afford a constant intellectual treat, or where fine buildings cannot present objects of admiration; but in Pau all is barren: there is nothing but the mountains to look at—for the view of the hemmed-in valley is extremely confined—and the park to walk in, which, after all, is a mere promenade, of no great length, and no variety, in spite of its convenience and beauty. The ramparts of most towns in France, which are situated in a fine country, present great changes, and consequent excitement in the view; but at Pau it is always from the same spots that you must seek one prospect. The walks out of the town are unpleasant; for almost every way you must traverse a long, dusty, or dirty suburb, and generally follow a high road to a great distance before you arrive at the place which is to repay your toil; this is annoying, as—though climbing up *côteaux* and threading the mazes of vineyards is pleasant—two or three miles of dusty road, encumbered with bullock-carts and droves of pigs on the way and on the return, is by no means refreshing. \* \* On the Bordeaux road, as Pau is approached, the sudden burst of the mountains on the sight is very fine; but there are no meadows, no lanes, nothing but a broad *grande route*, from which the pedestrian can behold this. To reach the pretty *côteaux* of Jurançon and Gelos, one must walk for a mile and a half along a high road, and through a slovenly suburb; to reach the height of Bizanos, where a fine view of the mountains can be obtained, it is necessary to go through the whole straggling village of Bizanos, and run the gauntlet of a whole population of washerwomen, while every tree and hedge is hung with *drapery* bleaching in the air. Bizanos is called a *pretty village*; but those who so designate it can only be thinking of utility, like our hostess at La Rochelle, when she took us to a grand sight, which turned out to be no other than a washing establishment."

"Yet," continues Miss Costello, a few lines further, "there are seldom fewer than six hundred English and Americans here during the winter." So much for Fashion—in obedience to whom Godesberg, on the Rhine, is deserted, while Nonnenwerth is like "a cried fair,"—and who, at home, has only just begun to discover that the shady road by the side of the Serpentine is a prettier and pleasanter drive than the naked and open ring of Hyde Park.

But if modern Pau offers scant temptation to those who walk by Miss Costello's handbook, she tells us of antiquities worth something as a counterbalance; and had she meant to make her picture wholly repulsive, should have spared us so sprightly and agreeable an account of Henri Quatre's castle. Sadly, however, was the spirit of restoration put in motion to beautify and refresh this venerable monument, damped by the untimely death of H.R.H. the Duc d'Orléans. The works were stopped—the apartments left incomplete; and it is among possible chances, that to the grim walls which talk of the old chivalric times of France, may be added a handful of tinsel wrecks, telling of a dynasty in which the permanent and the transient, new principles and old traditions, jostled each other



as strangely as Father Noah—and Father Mathew, in the showman's box!

While we are talking, however, the reader is wanting to hear Miss Costello: who has been rarely more agreeable as a narrator than among the Pyrenees. Where she was unable to penetrate, her brother travelled. His journals are incorporated with her own, and speak graphically of the Vignemale, whose summit was brought nearer to us (*Athen. No. 571*) by the intrepidity of Maréchal Ney's son—and feelingly of the tragedy of the Lac de Gaube, which has been made matter of poetical interest by the verses of Mr. Milnes.

The change from Pau to Morlaàs was welcomed eagerly by our tourist. It is not every one's luck, however, to fall in with such a piquant regiment of Invincibles as she did—a cohort of *Cantinières* in attendance upon the 25th regiment of the line, dressed in gray, with light bodices and full skirts; below the latter, a pair of saucy red trousers,—aloft, a "small, smart, glazed hat,"—and moreover generally good-looking and strong as nymphs should be whose duty it is to march wherever their clients go!—Were it not for such a sprightly apparition,—

\* The road to Morlaàs is rather monotonous, and that part which crosses the marsh very bleak and desolate: with the gigantic mountains bounding the horizon, it seems as if the marsh-fiend might here well establish his abode; and the salubrity of the air of the neighbourhood I should somewhat doubt. After a considerable distance, the road quits the *Lande*, and mounts a hill, along and from the summit of which is a very agreeable view, which improves at every step. From this point the *Lande* below appears cultivated, and vines and fields are seen in all directions. You descend the hill, and Morlaàs is in sight; this town was once regal, and of old renown, but is now in the very perfection of ruin and desolation. It was the great market, and our driver was so delighted at the circumstance, that it was with the utmost difficulty we could prevent him from taking us to a plain outside the town, where the horse-fair was going on, as he assured us that there we should see all the *monde*.

\* We stopped at the once magnificent church of Sainte Foi, before a little low porch, where we had to endure much persecution from beggars *en attendant* the arrival of the curé who was to show us the interior. We were amused at one of these people, who continued his whining cry of 'Charita, madama, per l'amor de Diefu!'—half French, half *patois*; till our driver asking him to point out the curé's abode, he answered briskly, in a lively tone, and, having given the required information, resumed the accustomed drawl. The curé seemed very cross, and little propitiated by our apologies for having disturbed him: he looked sleepy and flushed, and had evidently been enjoying a nap, after a hearty meal and a bottle of Jurançon. He hurried us through the ruined church, from which almost every vestige of its early character has disappeared. \* Having got rid of us, the curé hurried back to his siesta, and we strolled round the church. Beautiful circular arches, with zigzag mouldings, almost perfect, adorned several towers, and showed how admirable must once have been the form of the building. We found ourselves carried away by the crowd into the street again, and were obliged to pause and take breath by the side of the clear rivulet, which, as in most of the towns here, runs swiftly through the streets, rendering them much cleaner than they would otherwise be. Here we were accosted, from an open window, by a female who had been watching our proceedings from the time of our driving into the town, and who seemed quite distressed to see three ladies alone, without a cavalier. 'However,' she said, 'three of you are company, to be sure, and can take care of each other.' She was very eloquent on the subject of Morlaàs, and had no idea but that we had purposely chosen the market-day for our visit, in order to be gay. We made our way, with some difficulty—through the throng of persons which filled the market-place, and who were busy buying and selling coarse stuffs, and mérinos, coloured handkerchiefs, and woollen goods—to the principal façade of the church, against which the ruinous old *halle* is

built; and there we contrived to get a sight of the remains of one of the most splendid portals I ever beheld. Of gigantic proportions, circle within circle, each elaborately carved, with figures, foliage, and intersecting lines, the magnificent doorway of the church of Sainte Foi presents a treasure to antiquarians: equal in riches to, but more delicate, and larger and loftier, than that of Malmesbury Abbey, in Wiltshire, it has features in common with that fine structure; but I never saw so wide a span as the arch, or more exquisite ornaments."

Here, again, we are warned to pause. We may once more return to 'Béarn and the Pyrenees,' though enough, in case we should not, has been given to recommend the work as one of the most entertaining of Miss Costello's productions.

*A Treatise on Moral Freedom, containing Inquiries into the Operations of the Intellectual Faculties in connexion with Moral Agency and Responsibility.* By W. Cairns, L.L.D. Longman & Co.

Dr. Cairns informs us that his mind was first directed to the subject discussed in this work by Lord Brougham's remarkable declaration, some years ago, in his inaugural discourse before the University of Glasgow, that men were no more responsible for their religious opinions than they are for the form of their features or the colour of their hair. His reflections on this subject led him to examine the more general question of moral agency and moral responsibility, and, like all who have attempted to examine the metaphysical foundation of ethics, he has been compelled to discuss the problems

Of providence, fore-knowledge, will, and fate,  
Fix'd fate, free will, fore-knowledge absolute.

We are reluctantly compelled to complete the quotation:—

He found no end, in wand'ring mazes lost.

His theory is, that the Moral principles depend on the Intellectual; that mind, having taken "a comparative survey" of the immediate and latent relations of two courses of action, has the power of "proper origination," of a volition for one or the other. The great point at issue is, whether determination or change of will is produced by something in the will or out of it; and the difficulty of solving the question arises from the fact, that there must be something external on which volition can be exercised before the will can act at all. Dr. Cairns eludes rather than solves this difficulty, by stating that the relation between the object and the principle must be viewed as an occasion or condition of action, for his adversaries may very plausibly contend that these relations are fixed and determinate, and that they, therefore, do of themselves fix the conditions of action, and predetermine the result.

The most resolute supporter of Necessity and Fate absolutely ruling thought and action, will not deny that Intelligence may and does control the action of the will; and, on the other hand, there are few advocates of moral freedom so zealous, as to maintain that there are no instances of choice in which "comparative survey" has not been exercised. Absolutism, on one side or the other, appears to be opposed by insurmountable objections: whether, with Luther, we declare the will to be a slave, or, with Erasmus, assert it to be wholly unrestricted, exceptional cases arise, which baffle all the resources of metaphysics to reconcile with theory. As in the analogous case of the Intellectual Faculties, we find that there is a mould and form to which they are constitutionally predestined and predetermined, while education nevertheless can mightily control their development; so it may be that there are limits within which there is a free exercise of the Moral powers, and consequent responsibility, but beyond which the

exercise of choice is impossible. Dr. Cairns has given a very able analysis of will and of its relations to motive, but on the turning-point of the argument, the proper origination of choice, he only attempts to show that it *may* be, not that it *must* be, and thus, at best, merely proves moral freedom to be a possibility.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Man without a Profession*, by Charles Rowcroft; 3 vols.—The author of the clever 'Tales of the Colonies' here quits all hold of the specialities which distinguished that work of fiction, and comes before us as an English novelist of every-day life. In this character he is successful; though we must charge him with a want of that pains and patience without which no complete effort can be accomplished. He is also too careless as to the resemblance which his figures may bear to those already produced by other artists. The parents of his hero, Frank Coverley, are perpetually discussing this or the other occupation, as suitable for their darling and heir; as perpetually winding up in duett, that "it does not much signify, since he will be independent of a profession." Accordingly, they send him to Eton, and smile at his initiation into the extravagant habits of his schoolfellows; the father, meanwhile, entangles his estate and affairs so fatally, that attempted suicide, distress, and death follow, with the usual result, destitution to the hero of the tale, and a necessity to maintain himself, without preparation or profession, or (still more valuable) those habits of self-discipline which *will* serve, save in rare conjunctions of misfortune, to draw down the studious economist out of his garret to a more prosperous floor, to raise the operative from the cellar to the level of his fellow-men! The phases of adventure Frank Coverley passes through, are most varied; he goes abroad, gets shipwrecked in the Brazils, might have come to anchor there as the winner of a rich heiress and broad lands, but for an old attachment. Home returned, he marries, and after many buffetings, tries literature as a means of maintenance. This is an incident used unsparingly by literary men, without sufficient consideration "for their order." They are fond of dwelling on the unwilling invention, the aching brain, the scanty employment, capricious public, upon alienated friends and rancorous enemies; upon distress, misinterpretation, and failure; whereas not one in one hundred ever adverts to the reward which high thoughts and right aims bring to their possessor, if it be their glory, and not his own, which he sought and fought for. Not to sermonize, however—though the subject is one of too grave importance to be wholly passed over—the end of poor Coverley's career is in accordance with the plan laid down by the author; who does not, out of an indefensible desire to propitiate the herd of novel readers, patch on a catastrophe to his tale, as little in agreement with its texture as the King's robe with the Beggar's rags.

*Mothers and Daughters; a Comedy in Five Acts*; second edition; with an Explanatory Preface, by Robert Bell, Esq.—We have already (No. 796) pronounced our opinion on this comedy, and see no reason to change it. But whatever may have been its defects, Mr. Bell, as he had successfully passed the ordeal of a first night, was clearly entitled to the trial of a second, and has only done his duty to the dramatic authorship of the country by bringing the question to legal issue, and thus compelling the manager to acknowledge a just principle, by making pecuniary compensation, and confessing his liability.

*Cardinal de Retz, a Literary Curiosity, from the Original Memoirs*, by the Author of 'The Maid's Husband.'—In what respect is this "a literary curiosity"? We inquire, having no preface to guide us to the meaning attached by the authoress to her title. Surely she must know, that the English public had already been made familiar with the mazes of the Cardinal's busy life, by the well-known translation published by Davall in 1743, dedicated to "Mr. William Congreve," and copiously annotated. Whether a new version was wanted, or hers will supersede the older one, are questions into which it is needless to enter at the present juncture.

*Weale's Quarterly Papers on Engineering*. 4to. Part III.—This is the third number of a cheap and useful publication, which deserves to be in the hands

of every practical engineer. Each part contains a biographical notice of some eminent engineer or distinguished mechanician. There are also translations of important foreign engineering reports, and some original papers on public works in this country. The present number contains the following excellent papers: 'Mr. Mallet's Report to the French Government on French Railways, translated into English;' a 'Memoir of Samuel Clegg, the Inventor of the Atmospheric Railway System;' a 'Drawing and Description of a new Dredging Machine;' and a 'Description of the Mechanical Dock used for Repairing Ships,' which raises them out of the water on a cradle by machinery, and lets them down vertically into the water after they have undergone repair. The effect and utility of this apparatus may be inferred from the following fact; that a 'barque of 250 tons burden, was raised high and dry out of the water, for the necessary repairs, by this machinery, in one hour and ten minutes; and that in thirty-five minutes after the repairs were completed, the vessel was lowered and floated out of dock. This machine was formerly described by Mr. Stevenson in his excellent little book, the 'Engineering Tour in America,' but it is now figured in this country for the first time. We consider this work as one which should be acceptable to the profession—it is illustrated by numerous and excellent plates, and is produced at a very cheap rate.

*Smeaton and Lighthouses—Linneus and Jussieu—The most delectable History of Reynard the Fox, and of his Son Reynardine; a revised version of an old Romance—The Useful Arts employed in the Production of Clothing—The Useful Arts employed in the Construction of Dwelling Houses.*—The first two of these little books are accompanied with "popular biographies, historical introductions and sequels." The others speak for themselves: they all form part of the 'Collections in popular Literature,' projected by Mr. Parker, and are calculated to carry out his design, of presenting a series of histories, biographies, works on science and art, voyages and travels, tales and fiction, &c., compact in their form, and low in price.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—The *Railway Chronicle* will appear on SATURDAY NEXT.—Order of any Bookseller or Newsvender.

*List of New Books.*—A Treatise on the Management of Infancy, for the use of Parents, by A. Combe, Esq., M.D., 4th edit., 8vo. 6s. 6ds.—Letters on various Subjects, by Rev. Jas. Caughey, Vol. I., 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Inquiry into the Taxation and Commercial Policy of Great Britain, by David Buchanan, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—The Ladies' Medical Guide, by Richard Reece, M.D., 2nd edit., 8vo. 4s. cl.—A Practical Treatise on Eclipses, the Anomalies of the Theory of Tides, &c., by T. Kerigan, R.N., F.R.S., 8vo. 4s. cl.—The Perils of the Nation, 3rd edit., 12mo. 6s. cl.—Remedies suggested for some of the Perils of the Nation, 12mo. 6s. cl.—Twelve Sermons preached in Christ Church, Barnwell, by Rev. J. D. Lane, M.A., 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Reflective Discourses, Eight Sermons, by Rev. Robt. Montgomery, 2nd edit., 10s. 6d. cl.—Memoir and Remains of the late Rev. R. M. M'Chyne, by the Rev. A. A. Bonar, 2 vols. 8vo. 8s. cl.—Thoughts on Habit and Discipline, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl.—Close on Church Architecture, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Dodridge's Sacramental Meditations and Spiritual Experience, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.—The Devotional Letters of the Rev. F. Doddridge, 2nd edit., 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.—No Cross no Crown, an Inquiry into Distress of Mind, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.—The Churchman's Sunday Evening at Home, by Rev. A. Watson, M.A., 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.—French's (Rev. G. F.) Remarks on the Minor Accessories of the Services of the Church, 12mo. 4s. bds.—Notices of the State of Religion in Geneva and Belgium, by Rev. H. Heugh, D.D., 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.—Hook's Church Dictionary, 4th edit., with additions, 12mo. 8s. cl.—The Story of Godtired and Beota, translated by A. Molino, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.—Priscilla Wakefield's Juvenile Anecdotes, new edit., 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.—The Flower Grower's Instructor, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.—Soame's Anglo-Saxon Church, 3rd edit., 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—Proctor on the Sympathetic Nerve, 4to. 7s. 6d. cl.—Rees on the Diseases of Children, 2nd edit., 12mo. 5s. cl.—Physiology for Young Ladies, 12mo. 4s. cl.—Curtis on the Care of the Eyes, 2nd edit., 8vo. 1s. 4s. cl.—Homoeopathy unmasked, by A. Wood, 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.—The Willfulness of Woman, a Novel, 3 vols., post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. bds.—The Philoctetes of Sophocles, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by Mitchell, 8vo. 5s. bds.—The Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus, by James Connell, 8vo. 9s. cl.—The Rule of Three not the Rule of Proportion, by Rev. J. Cotterill, 12mo. 3s. cl.—Mesmerism and its Opponents, by G. Sandby, 8vo. 6s. cl.—Glyptography, or Engraved Drawing, 3rd edit., 4to. 5s. cl.—The Law of Master and Servant, by J. Wilson, 12mo. 3s. bds.—Ireland, Historical and Statistical, by G. L. Smyth, Vol. I., 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—Hunter's Illustrations of the Life and Writings of Shakespeare, Part I., 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Sense and Sensibility, by Jane Austen, Vol. I., 32mo. 1s. 4d. swd.—Butter's Tangible Arithmetic and Geometry for Children, with illustrative cuts, 2nd edit., revised, 1s., or with 96 Cubes 5s., with 144 Cubes 6s. 6d., with 144 larger Mahogany Cubes 10s.

## THE HYCSHOS.

*The Era of Thothmos Me-ra.—The Pyramid of Men-ke-ra, and Queen Amon-neitocri.*

HAVING, in my last communication [*ante*, p. 317], shown that the Hyc-shos, or "Royal Shepherd" rulers of Egypt, whom Dr. Hincks has dislodged from the age of the Labyrinth, are to be found "above ground" in that of the Pyramids, as history teaches us to expect, and doubtless "under ground" also in the Catacombs of the reign of Apophi, mentioned by Sir G. Wilkinson and Dr. Lepsius, permit me to advert to one or two points of importance to the chronology and history of the ages referred to, which then escaped me.

In the note on the chronological system of the *Chronicon Vetus*, when stating the epoch of the eighteenth dynasty of Theban kings—in the year of the current canicular period 1335—or a.c. 1451,—I should have remarked that this brought the 120th year of the dynasty, or 1st of King Thmosis, whom Sir Gardner Wilkinson has identified with the monumental Thothmos III., or Me-ra, to the canicular year 1454, or a.c. 1332. Accordingly, both Champollion and Rosellini agree that this prince was the scientific Mæris of Herodotus, who dates his reign 900 years before he (the historian) visited Egypt, or towards the middle of the fourteenth century before Christ; notwithstanding that the French and Italian hierologists unaccountably raise it to the eighteenth century. But, were any confirmation wanting to the epoch supplied by the old Egyptian chronicle, and corroborated by the oldest Greek writer on Egyptian history, it is supplied by Theon, the Alexandrine astronomer, who denominates the canicular cycle of 1460 years, the period of *Menophres*, which is but another orthography of *Mæris*, and dates its origin 1605 years before the era of Diocletian, a.d. 284, or a.c. 1322, i.e. 20 years after the accession of Thmosis, or Thothmos Me-ra, according to the *Chronicon Vetus*—the cyclical epochs being the quadrennium a.c. 1325–1321, and at intervals of 1461 Egyptian, or 1460 Julian years.

In support of this date for the monumental Thothmos III., I am happy to be also able to refer to Mr. Sharpe's 'Early History of Egypt,' where the 12th and 18th dynasties will likewise be found connected so long ago as 1836.

In alluding to the monumental remains of Queen Amon-neitocri, or Nitocris, I should not have forgotten the fragments of the body and coffin of Men-ke-ra, which Col. Howard Vyse extracted from the third Pyramid of Ghizeh, and deposited in the British Museum.

That this is the prince called Mycerinus by Herodotus, is universally agreed to—not, however, the Mencheres of the 4th dynasty, in the record of which no mention of the third pyramid is found—the builder being Queen Nitocris, of the 6th dynasty, according to Manetho.

The hieroglyphic shield of the pyramid and mummy-case, with a variation of no moment, accordingly stands opposite that of Amonoph I., the second king of the 18th dynasty, in the Tablet of Abydos, when Queen Amon-neitocri was alive, and probably in her youth (she was the colleague of Thothmos II. and III.); and, as it is evident, from Mr. Perring's communication on the Pyramids, which appeared in the *Athenæum* [*ante*, p. 221], that this pyramid evinces two stages of erection under different reigns, we cannot, I think, hesitate to refer the first to her immediate Memphite predecessor, Menteshuphis, or Achesue-okarns (the Men-ke-ra of the Pyramid), who reigned one year only, according to all the copies, and therefore did not live to finish the structure which he had founded, according to Herodotus, and which was completed in honour of him by the queen who succeeded him, and to whom Manetho accordingly refers the pyramid.

Thus is history in every way corroborated and explained by the contemporary monumental remains, when both are dispassionately compared, and Men-ke-ra and Amon-neitocri are found as close together as Apophi the Shepherd is far removed from the Egyptian queen, with whom he would unquestionably have been found connected, had the theory which confounds him with her predecessor Phiops, or Apappus, the centenarian, been the right one.

In conclusion, I have again to express my satis-

faction in being supported by Mr. Sharpe, as to the identity of Queen Amon-neitocri, with the Nitocris of Manetho's 6th dynasty. ISAAC COLLINGBRO, Camden Town, April 8, 1844.

## THORWALDSEN'S STATUE OF LORD BYRON.

[From a Correspondent.]

In your remarks, in the last *Athenæum*, on the recent and lamented death of Thorwaldsen, you have done no more than justice to that eminent and admirable man. There could not, indeed, be a stronger contrast than between "the fancies chaste and noble" of such a sculptor as Thorwaldsen, and the mannered and meretricious elegance which pervaded the works of Canova; and the increasing veneration with which we look up to the genius and the works of the former, and the satiated feeling with which we turn away from the productions of the latter, are among the tokens of that better and higher feeling for Art now dawning upon us. There is not, I believe, a young sculptor among us who would now take Canova for his model—nor would Canova now have the success he commanded, and in truth deserved, some forty years ago. I do not underrate the genius of Canova. The man who designed the mausoleum of the Arch-Duchess Christina, at Vienna, was a great man in his generation,—is a great man to all time; but I lament the occasional prostitution of that genius—as in the vile Cupid and Psyche of Prince Y., for instance, his rouged Hebes and *dansatrices*,—so near the brink of all we hate—in sculpture, at least. The general character impressed on those of Canova's works scattered through all Europe, is surely neither elevated nor elevating; the character of Thorwaldsen's almost sternly simple. Your readers are probably well acquainted with the epigram of the King of Bavaria on the rival groups of the 'Three Graces,' by Canova and Thorwaldsen; those of Canova are three opera-dancers, only more undraped than is usual: those of Thorwaldsen recall the purer, nobler feeling of the Greeks, with whom the Graces were the *Charities*.

In enumerating the finest works of Thorwaldsen, you make no mention of that splendid composition, the tomb of Eugène Beauharnais, at Munich. It is true that the inferior quality and grey-blueish tone of the marble detract from its beauty, as it has been observed of many other of his works, in which the same material is employed: it was whispered that motives of avarice dictated the choice of an inferior material in which to embody immortal creations. Yet it appears that the sculptor, notwithstanding constant employment in his profession, died—if not poor, at least not rich,—and if there be no just grounds for this imputation, his memory ought to be cleared from it by those who know the facts.

All will not agree with you that the genius of Sculpture has died with Thorwaldsen; but all must admit that among living sculptors it is difficult to say on whom his mantle is fated to descend. In thinking over the loss we have sustained in the "great Scandinavian," and the works which he has left behind, we are irresistibly impelled to ask, what has become of one of them, in which Englishmen have a peculiar interest—the statue of Lord Byron? Thorwaldsen undertook the execution of this statue in a most generous and grateful and enthusiastic spirit, partly from his genuine admiration of the poet, partly because one of his earliest and most munificent patrons was an Englishman. In this spirit he sent his work to England;—in what spirit was it received here?—what has been its fate? In the absence of all definite or authentic information, various and irreconcilable have been the reports concerning this mysterious statue. It is said, for instance, that it is one of the finest works ever executed by Thorwaldsen, that he himself considered it as such. On the other hand, it is whispered very generally that it is no such thing, that it is a very inferior work, unworthy of the great sculptor, and out of character in the treatment of the subject. It is said that it has remained for the last seven or eight years in one of the cellars of the Custom House, nailed up in a case of deal boards, which are rotting away; that there it lies at this moment, the duties and fees still unpaid. Then, on the other hand, it is averred that this is altogether false, and that the statue has been at length liberated by the charitable intercession or interference of some one having authority, and that it is now on its way



to decorate the family vault in the village church of Hucknall. It is said that there is no acting committee, no authorized agent responsible for its safety and its destination to the subscribers and to the public; and that this is the reason that various remonstrative letters which have occasionally appeared in the newspapers have never been noticed; and on the other hand, it is said that the public has no right whatever to interest itself about the matter,—the statue being private property, subject only to private control.

All the other *on dits* may be hereafter elucidated, and meantime may pass for what they are worth; not so the last; and I trust that the recent death of Thorwaldsen, and the attention which has been called to his works, will rouse up the public to protest against it. The fame of Lord Byron and of Thorwaldsen are both public property; the treatment which that statue has received, since its arrival in England, and the general ignorance concerning its fate and destination, are a public disgrace; the obstinate silence on the part of all those responsible—if there be any one responsible—is an insult to the public feeling on the subject; and though the public may have no right to interfere, it has a right to feel, and a right to appeal against, this shameful neglect and desecration of a memorial which the greatest sculptor of his time, in the spirit of faith and enthusiasm, consecrated to the greatest poet of his age and country.

The original destination of this statue is well known; it was baffled, as it appears, by the determination of the late Dean (Dr. Ireland) not to admit it within the precincts of Westminster Abbey. The principle on which this exclusion was founded did certainly, from its inconsistency and its bigotry, deserve all the ridicule it met with here and throughout all Europe. On another principle, the exclusion was not perhaps to be regretted. On the subject of the proper character and style of monumental statues introduced into our churches, I will not enter here; it has been ably and eloquently discussed in Mr. Westmacott's letter to Mr. Milman [*Athen.* No. 821]. If Thorwaldsen's statue of Lord Byron be held unfit for a place in Westminster Abbey, on the principle that only a certain style of art is appropriate to sacred edifices, and that this statue does not, in sentiment and character, fulfil these required conditions, the same objection applies with greater force to the project of placing it at Hucknall. Conceive the absurdity, or worse, of setting up the statue of Lord Byron, "seated and meditating his poems" (Don Juan perhaps) in a little primitive secluded far-distant village church! True, *there* rests his heart, with all its infinite burthen of sin and suffering—that heart which, it is said, was bequeathed to Greece; but *there* does not rest his spirit nor his fame, bequeathed to the universe; *there* should not rest that marble effigy which the great sculptor bequeathed to England. But is it therefore to be left to moulder and mildew in a "dark cellar," until some English Valhalla rear its head, in which we may deposit, unproved, the monuments of our celebrated men? It must wait long, I fear, before that period arrives: meantime, whatever be the merit of the statue, as a work of art, let us at least know what it is; whatever be its future destination, let us know where it is. Whatever the apotheosis we have prepared for our idol, with whatever opposed or contending feelings we may regard this image of the poet and the man, whether we exult or lament over it—whether we glorify, condemn, or execrate—it is *ours*: we demand an account of it, and this demand will, I hope, be urged and urged again by voices and pens more potential than mine, until the public feeling and the public anxiety be satisfied on this subject. A.

**Thorwaldsen's Funeral at Copenhagen.**—On March 30th the last solemn rites over the remains of Thorwaldsen were celebrated. Never, says the *Berlin Gazette*, had Copenhagen witnessed a solemnity in which all its citizens exhibited so much sympathy and grief, and never had the true Scandinavian spirit manifested itself among the inhabitants of all ranks and of all ages more distinctly and more beautifully. The body lay in state the day previous, in the room appropriated to antique works of sculpture in the Thorwaldsen Museum. Here the ceremony commenced the next morning at 11 o'clock with a Dirge, composed by Holst and Kung, and executed by all the students of the Academy of Fine Arts. After

this, the Rev. Dr. Clausen delivered an oration upon the genius of the deceased. The coffin was then taken down and placed in the hearse, during which the members of the Italian Opera, who were placed in Thorwaldsen's studio, performed a *cantata* in Italian, written by Sperati, and composed by Holst, and when the hearse moved slowly away the students of the Academy of Fine Arts sang another plaintive song from the balcony of the building. The mournful procession was headed by two of the most eminent members of the Academy of Fine Arts, followed by about 800 students; after them came all Thorwaldsen's countrymen—all the Icelanders now residing here—and then, almost without exception, all the artists in the city. The plain open coffin came next, simply ornamented on one side with a carving of the Fates, after a design from the great master's own hand, and of Victory on the other. On the coffin were placed interwoven branches of palms and cypress, but none of the numerous decorations belonging to the deceased sculptor. On the canopy of the hearse was placed one of the last and most beautiful works of the great artist,—Hope leaning on an anchor. Next came, immediately after the corpse, as chief mourners, all the members of the Academy of Fine Arts, headed by their President, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, followed by all the other Royal Princes, and a great number of the principal officers of state, officers of the army and navy, and upwards of 8,000 citizens of all classes. The streets through which the procession passed, from the Museum to the Church, were lined *en espalier* with the different companies of trades, with their colours and ensigns covered with crape, and they themselves in deep mourning. The streets were lined in the same manner by the different regiments of the garrison, and the whole distance from the Museum to the Notre Dame (about an English mile) was, according to the ancient Scandinavian custom, strewn with white sand intermixed with juniper leaves. At the entry of the church His Majesty the King, in deep mourning, received the corpse, and after the coffin had been placed on a catafalque, which had been erected for that purpose, the *Requiem* was performed, written by one of Thorwaldsen's friends, Adam Oehlenschläger, and composed by Glaser. The Bishop of Zealand then performed the funeral service, and delivered an oration; after which the coffin was consigned to its last abode, during which time the students, amounting to several thousands, who had not found admittance into the interior of the church and had placed themselves in the churchyard, sang a hymn, also written and composed for the occasion. Her Majesty and all the Royal Princesses occupied the Royal pew during the whole of the ceremony. The bells of all the churches in the capital tolled from 11 till 2 o'clock, and when the procession came in sight, the Dead March from *Saul* was performed. A monument upon a magnificent scale will be erected to his memory, at the public expense, for which subscription lists have already been opened, headed by His Majesty.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

OUR letters from Egypt announce that the pounding of marble monuments into mortar is at an end—that the Pasha has suddenly fallen in love with antiques, and has given positive orders that no more shall be removed out of the country; and so strictly is this enforced that one of the little blue images, so commonly met with, has been stopped. If this law be strictly enforced, it will greatly increase the price of those already in the English market, and it may be well that the officers of the British Museum should be apprised of it. They mention also that Mr. Bonomi is busily engaged in making a map of Cairo; that though the plague was daily expected to break out in that city, no known case had occurred, and but few at Alexandria.

Accounts from Malta announce the arrival there, on the 28th ult. of the Xanthian party. They have had to contend, it appears, with extreme difficulties from the destruction, by the deluge of rain, heretofore mentioned, of the newly-constructed roads and bridges. They finally mustered, however, with the collected treasures, at the mouth of the river on the 12th of March, when Her Majesty's ship *Medea*, Commander Warden, ran over from Macri, to take in her valuable cargo. Commander Warden had been, for some five weeks previ-

ous, engaged in personally superintending the packing and removal of the marbles from the valley, but it came on to blow so heavily, that in towing the lighter over the bar, the halers parted, and the pinnace and two cutters got swamped and beached. The *Medea* had to retrace her way, leaving some thirty officers and men with the ship's boats, besides the exploring party, on the sands, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, without any other shelter than the bushes, until the 15th, when the weather lulled sufficiently to enable the steamer to return, and by the 18th every one was snugly housed on board, with twenty cases of marbles and casts, leaving on the beach some other seven cases containing the unwieldy portions of the horse and chimera tombs, which must remain until such time as a larger vessel is sent to hoist the same in.

Hopes may still be entertained respecting the safety of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly; Capt. Grover having received Dr. Wolff's journal up to the 6th of February, the intelligence in which is decidedly favourable to the supposition. Dr. Wolff left Tabriz on the 20th of January, and after a perilous and painful journey, reached Teheran in perfect health on the 4th of February. Fifty-six miles from Teheran he was obliged to write to Col. Sheil, petitioning that five horses might be sent to his assistance. Col. Sheil instantly sent the required horses, and wrote in the kindest terms, inviting the Doctor to take up his quarters at the British Embassy, and promising every assistance. The Doctor says:—"Could anything be more kind than this? He (Col. Sheil) has also detained in his house Meshede Rajab, who was three years servant to Col. Stoddart, and by whom he (Meshede Rajab) was sent to Cabul. He had been imprisoned at Bokhara. I have taken him into my service, and he is to accompany me to Bokhara in about ten days' time. I have met with the greatest kindness and hospitality from Col. Sheil and the gentlemen attached to the Embassy, and I wish this to be understood in the strictest sense of the word." Dr. Wolff says, Col. Stoddart's servant told him, that "people had been frequently detained for five years in prison at Bokhara, and believed by all the inhabitants to have been killed, and then suddenly had made their appearance again." So much is certain, that no one at Bokhara has witnessed the execution of Stoddart and Conolly; and my determination, therefore, of going straight to Bokhara is unshaken and unabated. I shall now begin to draw money on Drummond's in good earnest, for I must appear respectably at Bokhara as the great Mullah from England described by the Sultan and the Sheikh-Islam; but as the Mullahs among the Mohammedans live with great simplicity, I shall do the same. I shall not neglect to make search for the other British officers at and near Bokhara, and every sepy I might pick up."

When in February last (*ante*, p. 153) we took leave to offer a word of friendly reproof to the council of the Camden Society, for permitting Mr. T. Wright to indulge in a sort of Sunday school lecture, by way of a preface to the last of their publications, we but anticipated a more serious remonstrance. It now appears from the *Dublin Review*, that a formal protest was soon after forwarded to the council, signed by Dr. Lingard, the Rev. M. A. Tierney and others, "members at once of the Catholic church and of the Society," against "the insult offered to their religion;" and further, because "the interests of the Society require that such matter should be carefully excluded from its productions," "controversy, and above all, religious invective and vulgar calumny," being necessarily injurious to a literary association, giving rise to dissensions and divisions, and thus "the strength that might be usefully employed in the diffusion of knowledge, is expended in gratifying the little passions of angry and bigoted partisans." This must have been pleasant to Mr. T. Wright, who is, if we mistake not, a member of the council. The council, however, had too much good sense and good-feeling to justify, or even excuse his conduct, and the secretary was authorized to inform the gentlemen who had signed the protest, that by the laws of the society the council are bound to examine the sheets of all works in progress, and "the prefaces more particularly"—that "the council regret" that in the instance referred to, the standing resolutions respecting the examination of proof sheets had been suspended to

expedite the publication, but that "the present case will render them more careful in future."

A suggestion is made in one of the papers relative to the engravings in the British Museum, of such obvious utility that we only wonder it has not been already and long ago anticipated. The proposition is, for the framing of the duplicates of the best prints of each of the most celebrated engravers, now existing in the portfolios of the institution, and exhibiting them to the public on the walls of the different rooms, or, better still, on screens in some one room or gallery. Every facility for the formation of the popular taste should undoubtedly be given.

The Norwegian government, which in its liberal encouragement of science heretofore set a worthy example to the more wealthy nations, has now commissioned Mr. John Le Keux and his son, to engrave in the best manner—and no artists of the day are more able to do so—thirty large plates in outline of the remains of the Cathedral of Throndeijm, from drawings prepared by Schirmer, the architect. They are to form part of a report on the projected restoration of the building.

The Pontifical Academy of Fine Arts of St. Luke's, at Rome, has recently elected C. R. Cockerell, Esq., the Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy, a "member of merit" of their body, in the place of the Cavalier Ferdinando Bonasignore, lately deceased. The Pontifical Academy can elect honorary members *ad libitum*, but the "members of merit" are limited to twenty.—The Academy of Berlin has elected as Member M. David, of Angers, the sculptor.

Mr. John Seguier has been elected Keeper at the British Institution, in the room of his late brother.

The King of Naples has appointed a commission of twenty-two members, including the most distinguished philologists and historians of the kingdom, whose mission is the publication of all the remarkable documents existing in the public and private libraries of Naples and Sicily, which relate to the history of those two countries, from the period of the Lombard invasion of Italy to the accession, in 1735, of Charles of Bourbon to the throne of the Two Sicilies. The number of documents to be examined is estimated at not less than 60,000, and the labours of the commission, it is supposed, will extend over from twelve to fifteen years.

The Paris papers mention the death of the celebrated miniature-painter, M. Jacques, who claims a word of notice, notwithstanding the humble walk of art which he pursued, because of the great artistic qualities that he was admitted to possess. M. Jacques was amongst the most promising scholars of David, who announced him as a future great historical painter; but driven out of his course by poverty, he betook himself to the more immediately remunerative occupation of miniature-painting, under the direction of Isabey, whose friend, and rival (in an amicable sense) he became. All the great men of the Empire and of the Restoration passed through his hands and Isabey's; and among the multitude of records, of all kinds, by which the eventful age just passed away is preserved, in its most minute features, for posterity, not the least interesting and important documents are the miniatures of M. Jacques.

The Manchester Musical Festival, given in the Free Trade Hall of that thriving commercial town, on Monday and Tuesday, under the conduct of Sir H. R. Bishop, seems to have been fairly successful; the violin playing of Herr Grust to have created a sensation worthy of its merits, and the singing of Madame Caradori Allan and Miss Hawes to have been received with the usual applause. But yet more welcome to us is the praise awarded to the resident chorus and the orchestra; and the anecdote of the six men who came on foot from Huddersfield (four and twenty miles) to enjoy the Monday's music—with the intention of walking home, in the night after the performance was over.

#### BRITISH INSTITUTION, FINE ARTS.

The Gallery for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

#### EASTER HOLIDAYS.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK, JUST OPENED, with a NEW EXHIBITION, representing the Interior of the Abbey Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen; and an Exterior View of the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. Both Pictures are painted by M. Renoux, and exhibit various novel effects of light and shade.—Open from Ten till Six.

HONG-KONG.—JUST OPENED.—PANORAMA. Leicester-square.—A magnificent VIEW of the ISLAND and BAY of HONG-KONG, and the bold and sublime scenery surrounding it; comprising the Town of Victoria, the Happy Valley, Victoria and Possession Mounts, the Islands and Mainland adjacent, and the extraordinary variety of Chinese Craft, crowded with the flag ships Cornwallis and Agincourt, and the British Squadron then in Harbour at Hong-Kong. The Views of Treport and Ku, as at the time of Her Majesty's visit to Louis Philippe, and Baden Baden, still continue open.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A SERIES of LECTURES on the ORIGIN and HISTORY of the MUSIC of all NATIONS, from the earliest to the latest periods, is now being delivered by Mr. C. E. HOPE, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. The subject at present is the MUSIC of ENGLAND, which will terminate on the 17th inst., and be succeeded by the MUSIC of AMERICA. The VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be illustrated by Specimens of each period, accompanied by a PIANOFORTE and SELECT ORCHESTRA. Also, daily, LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOLOGICAL and OPACQUE MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, including the Old and New HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, with the FIRE. POPULAR LECTURES by Dr. Ryan and Professor Bachhoffner. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, DIVER and DIVING BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Statistical Society, 8, P.M.
- British Architects, 8.
- TUES. Horticultural Society, 8.
- Civil Engineers, 8.—Account of the Railway from Amsterdam to Rotterdam, and of the principal works upon it, by Le Chevalier F. W. Conrad; translated by C. Manby.
- Description of the Piling Machine used at Montrose Harbour Works, by J. Milne; communicated by G. T. Page.
- Account of a series of Experiments on Solid and Hollow Axes, by C. Geach.
- WED. Linnean Society, half-past 8.
- Geological Society, half-past 8.
- Society of Arts, 8.—On the Natural Breakwater of Pisa, by Major Farley.—On his Improved Method of Managing Bees, by Mr. Sholl.—Annual Election.
- Microscopical Society, 8.
- THURS. Royal Society, half-past 8.
- SOCIETY of Antiquaries, 8.
- FRI. Royal Institution, half-past 8.—Mr. E. Solly, F.R.S., "On the Chemistry of Vegetation, and its Application to Agriculture."

#### FINE ARTS

##### THE SPANISH SCHOOL OF PAINTING.

[From the Introduction to the Duke of Sutherland's Collection in Mrs. Jameson's forthcoming volume, 'The Companion to the Private Galleries of Art in London.']

The Spanish masters are divided into two schools, of essentially different character—the school of Andalusia, or of Seville, as it is usually styled, and that of Valencia. Of the former, the principal painters are Velasquez, Murillo, Zurbaran, and Alonso Cano, (whose exquisite paintings are rare, from his devotion to sculpture, in which he also excelled,) the two Herreras, Carducco, Castillo, &c. Of the school of Valencia, are Junaes, called the Raphael of Spain; Ribalta; his pupil Ribera, (Il Spagnoletto,) &c.

Of these two schools, the first more exclusively lays claim to the title of Spanish, its masters having rarely quitted Spain; whereas the painters of the school of Valencia were formed on the Italian models, and most of them had studied in Italy.

I can understand preferences, but I have no sympathy with exclusive predilections in art. I know there are amateurs who affect to despise, others who do really despise and dislike the Spanish school. All who have cultivated a decided taste for the spiritual and ideal painters, and the grand designers of the second period of Italian art, and in particular the *cognoscenti* learned in the classical productions of the cinque-cento school, are disgusted by the want of style in the Seville painters.

On the other hand, the "general"—the public—to whom Gian Bellini, and Perugino, and Michael Angelo, and even Raphael, are "caviare," adore the popular and intelligible beauties of Murillo; can understand the spirit and truth of Velasquez, and feel all the gloomy pathos of Ribera or Zurbaran.

But however tastes may differ, there is one point of view under which the Spanish school is interesting to every reflecting mind—its nationality.

It is true that the productions of Dutch and Flemish art bear also the stamp of nationality; that is, they reflect truly the manners, the costume, the exterior and household existence of a commercial, comfort-loving people; but the Spanish school is national in a far profounder sense. The basis of Dutch art, whatever may be the subject treated, is the mere imitation of life through the visible and actual. The basis of Italian art, from its earliest aspirations to its latest aberrations, is still the classical; it is Greece and Rome over and over again, modified more or less by the religious and intellectual spirit of the age, and the individual character of the painter; but the basis of Spanish art is the Gothic and the Moorish, fused together by a fervid but gloomy spirit of Catholicism. In Flemish art, the predominant external impress is given by the real;

in Italian art by the ideal; in Spanish art by the human. I can find no other word by which to convey what I mean here—the expression of life through sensation, and emotion, and passion, prevailing over abstract mind, grandeur, and grace. Spanish art, even in its highest religious form, appeals to our human sympathies, more than to our intellect or our veneration; clothes the most awful mysteries of our faith, as well as the deepest feelings of our nature, in forms the most familiar, which yet are redeemed from all vulgar association by the intensity and propriety of the expression; and is stamped throughout with that bigotry, that mysticism, that earnestness of credulity, which, in the 16th and 17th centuries, distinguished the catholicism of Spain from the catholicism of Italy and the Low Countries. Its spirit is otherwise essentially lyric and dramatic, not like that of the Florentine or Roman school, epic. When grand—and both Murillo and Cano are sometimes wonderfully grand—they are grand in fragments and passages, in single heads or figures, and through the concentration of all their power, into some particular effect, some particular sentiment; in short, through intensity of purpose and feeling; never, or at least very rarely, through nobleness of conception, correctness of taste, or grandeur of form. What is called style, is not a characteristic of the Spanish painters. On the other hand, one of their chief merits, of Murillo especially, is their wonderful command over the material of art,—a magic of execution, quite original and peculiar. When the Italian school was just rising to its height of excellence, oil painting had been lately invented; the best among the painters of its golden age were trying experiments. The Spaniards came a century later, and applied with marvellous effect the technical skill they had learned from the Dutch and Flemings. It is true they had no traditional types of form and character on which to improve and refine, like the Italians; no antiques to study. They were restricted in the choice of subjects, and a law of the inquisition forbade the representation of nudity; but they had nature before them, around them—the glowing vigorous nature of their southern clime. The students in the Seville academy began where others end—by painting, not drawing. The exquisite truth of imitation—all the mechanical secrets of colour, light and shade, and aerial effect—all the dexterity of hand which the Dutch applied on a small scale, and to the most trivial and often base subjects, the Spaniards applied on a large scale, and to the grandest subjects, which, let it be observed, gained nothing in sublimity by this illusive truth of effect—rather lost. Yet the tendency and principle of Spanish art being the appeal to our sensibilities, the skill of the execution certainly heightened this power into a kind of enchantment—a fascination. The 'Prodigal Son,' in the collection of the Duke of Sutherland, will exemplify all that has been said.

It is the most difficult thing in the world to describe the pictures of Murillo or Junaes, and the most unsatisfactory when done, for they are addressed chiefly to the feeling and to the eye; their beauties are those of sentiment, colour, countenance, execution. They must be seen to be appreciated; engraving gives no adequate idea of them; and for this reason it is that we see so very few engravings after the Spanish masters.

Hence, too, they excelled in portraiture; some, as Velasquez, combining the excellences of the Venetian and Flemish styles. I recollect a portrait in the Louvre, that of his own daughter, by Domenico el Greco, which I should have taken for a Titian—lovely! As to Murillo, original in portraiture as in everything else, his style was no style but that of nature—a noble unconscious simplicity—as different from the chivalrous elegance of Vandeyck, as from the "senatorial dignity" of Titian. For instance, the portrait of Don Faustino Neve, at Bowood; and the head (No. 50) in the Duke of Sutherland's Gallery.

Wherever there is genius, there must be individuality, not merely of conception but of manner; and the works of the Spanish painters are strongly marked by their personal character. Murillo seems to have been, like Raphael, distinguished by his amiable disposition, his serene temper, his quick sympathies, his generosity, humility, piety—nay, every virtue under heaven is ascribed to him by his contemporaries and biographers. His favourite subjects were those of a benign cast; Christ as the Good



Shepherd, the Madonna bending to the intercession of saints, guardian angels stooping to the assistance of mortals, works of charity and mercy. The tenderness and brightness of tint, the soft carnations and lucid effects which he substituted for the powerful colouring of his precursors in art, are also characteristic of the man. In the representation of beauty he has been excelled, never in the expression of countenance. His angels and children equal those of Correggio. His virgins, hovering in a flood of glory, "with downcast eyes beneath the Almighty Dove," are not mere symbols, (like the everlasting Madonnas of the Carlo Dolce and Carlo Maratti,) but visions, heavenly apparitions, almost palpable to feeling as to sight.\* His saints are not abstractions of certain Christian virtues, but *men*;—men of flesh and blood; men of sorrow and sin; men who have wrestled with the Evil One and conquered; men who have seen the doors of Paradise opened—who in blissful visions have held the Infant Godhead in their arms. In the representation of the monkish character, Zurbarán perhaps excelled all others. His cowed Carthusians, with dark deep-set eyes and thin lips, haggard with penance and fasting—his missionary fathers, his inquisitors and jesuits, convey the strongest idea of physical self-denial and the consciousness of their holy calling. Ribera's martyrs and penitents are "strong to bear and mighty to suffer." In the Spanish pictures, the representations of the Saviour are generally of a painful character—he is crowned with thorns, bleeding on his cross, dead in the arms of weeping angels, or of his desolate mother. Morales excelled in the first, Cano in the second, Ribera in the last-named subject; and it must be allowed that they have exhausted the resources of art in depicting horrors. The more harmonious and gentle spirit of Murillo sought the pathetic, where others gave only the appalling; as in that wonderful vision, the dying Redeemer stooping from the cross to embrace St. Francis.†

It is, as I have already observed, the peculiar stamp of the national temperament—the fusion of Moorish and Gothic chivalry with the gloomy yet imaginative superstition of the age, which, apart from all connoisseurship, lend a strong, a vital interest to the productions of the Spanish painters. We are constantly reminded that the land of Juanes and Alonso Cano, of Murillo and Zurbarán, was the land of St. Dominic, of Loyola, of St. Francis Xavier, of St. Theresa. Religious art became poetry among the Italians; among the Spaniards it became *life*. Everywhere we see the prevalent religious spirit, compounded of the mystic and the sensual—of ecstatic love-trances, and demon-tempters—of visions of Paradise, autos-da-fé, and the Inquisition.‡ The Spanish superstition of the 17th century takes us back in thought to that of the Italians in the 14th; miracles were almost as rife, and the lives of some of their painters read like the legends of their saints.‡

Such, so deep, was the impress of the church on Spanish art. The influence of the court did not interfere with this tendency, but well performed its part, by lavishing honours as well as patronage on its professors. During two centuries, the kings of Spain were distinguished by a love of painting and painters; inherited, as it should seem, from their ancestors, Charles V. The friendship of Philip II. for Titian and Coello, that of Philip III. for Zurbarán and Carducho; that of Philip IV. for Velasquez and Rubens, and the admiration of Charles II. for Murillo, are matters of history;§ their familiar and confidential intercourse with the artists of their courts, is the only interesting aspect under which history has represented these bigoted and degenerate princes.

My acquaintance with Spanish literature is too

\* His Madonna of the Leuchtenberg Gallery, struck me at the time, and lives in my memory, as the most beautiful creature I ever beheld; yet it has, like all his heads, the air of a portrait.

† In the Church of the Capuchins at Seville.

‡ One of their great painters was a familiar of the Inquisition.

§ For instance, it is gravely related in the life of Juanes, that after he had finished a beautiful picture of the Virgin, he drew back to examine his work at a proper distance, and in doing so, would have fallen back over the edge of the scaffold, if the Madonna he had just painted had not stepped out of the canvas to his rescue. Having performed this miracle, she retired back to her place. See also the life of Becerra, in 'Cumberland's Spanish Painters.'

¶ Charles III. by an edict prohibited the exportation of Murillo's pictures from Spain.

limited to enable me to point out its affinity with Spanish art. As far as I can judge, the poets of Spain have never been illustrated by her painters; her painters owe little or nothing to her poets. Calderon was the cotemporary of Murillo, and the intimate friend of Alonso Cano;\* and his mystic and religious comedies are very like the Spanish pictures in conception, but not in treatment. Nothing can be more simple than the style of treatment in the Seville school; Murillo's sins against good taste are frequent, but never those of exaggeration or affectation: the reverse is the general character of the Spanish literature of that time. I never saw nor heard of a Spanish picture, of which the subject was taken from Don Quixote or from Spanish history, except one or two royal progresses and battles, painted for Philip IV.† Velasquez in his portraits, and in some of his smaller pictures, has given us an idea of the costume and manners of the Donnas and Cavaliers of his time, and subjects from the lowest class are common. The *mozos* and the *aguaderos* are as true to life and character as the boors of Ostade and Teniers; but wide is the difference—as wide as the space between Andalusia and the fens of Holland.

This sketch of the character and tendency of Spanish art, slight and inadequate as it is, may perhaps assist the reader to a better and more sympathetic understanding of the pictures in the Dulwich and National Galleries, and other collections. In conclusion, I must confess that I have no predilection for this school of art, as a school. Many Dutch and Flemish pictures together weary the attention and the eye: many Spanish pictures together oppress the spirits. I never spent two hours together in the Spanish Gallery of the Louvre, or in the Aguado Gallery, or that of Soult, which I remember in its palmy days, without a feeling of dejection and lassitude difficult to describe. The gloomy monotony of the subjects, and yet more of the treatment, is to me, after a while, painful and fatiguing.

On the other hand, to meet in a gallery of pictures one or two fine examples of this original school—such as the 'Madonna' of the Leuchtenberg Gallery, the 'St. Thomas' at Lord Ashburton's, the portrait of D. Faustino Neve at Lord Lansdowne's, the 'Aguadero' of the Duke of Wellington, the 'Andalusian Boys' at Dulwich, how refreshing! how delightful! how the eye and fancy together are fixed and fascinated! Looking on the 'Prodigal Son' in the Duke of Sutherland's collection is like gazing on a real scene as reflected in a mirror. This assemblage of many figures strikes us with the feeling of a *presence* quite as much as one of Titian's almost breathing heads. What trace is here of the hand of man, of the painful iteration of touch upon touch, line upon line? Those beings were created, not painted. They live and move in circumambient air; an atmosphere interfused with light and shadow floats round them, beyond them. The son, in an agony of humiliation and penitence, sinks at the feet of his parent; and even while the supplication yet trembles on his lips, the father folds him trembling to his forgiving heart. Never was a divine lesson more divinely illustrated!

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

### MR. LOVER'S IRISH EVENINGS.

PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOM, CASTLE ST. BERNERS ST. MR. LOVER'S IRISH EVENING—illustrative of the National Music, Character, Customs, and Superstitions of Ireland, will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 17th. Admission, 2s. Reserved Seats, 3s. 6d.

To secure perfect room and comfort, the Reserved Seats are limited to 250; early application is therefore recommended to secure tickets, as numerous parties have been disappointed when arriving at the doors unprovided. Tickets may be had as follows:—Duff & Hodgson, 65, Oxford Street; Cramer & Co., Regent Street; Clappell & Co., Oldfield & Co., and P. Leader, Bond Street; also, Sams', Ebers', Mitchell's, and Bailey's Libraries; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 45, Cheapside.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Never was Grisi more welcome to our ears than on Tuesday evening, when she made her entry for the season in 'I Puritani.' Never, indeed, was her voice more lustrous and brilliant, or more perfectly under command; she is thinner than she was last year, but this is to the advantage of her appearance. Never, too, was the *zio* Lablache more emphatic in his bass accompaniment to Mario's romance and her *polacca*, more pictu-

\* The portrait of Calderon, by Cano, is in the Louvre.

† There are upwards of 400 pictures in the Spanish Gallery of the Louvre, of which two only are of profane subjects, and both by Ribera. There are more than fifty monks and martyrs by Zurbarán only.

resque in the listening moments of the first Act,—more pathetic in his by-play during the mad scene of the second,—more really vociferous in the great duet. These artists, though both were well received, were not greeted as their merits deserve. Was the enthusiasm "all out"? or were the subscribers, like children, resolved to show their vexation at past disappointment, by coldness to present pleasure? To us, on the contrary, the old charm and the old thrill came doubled by contrast, and we never enjoyed the opera more, so far as *Elcira* and her guardian were concerned. Fornasari looked pale and thin; there were traces of recent illness, too, in his singing; but we fancied that his style was more in *shape*, his vocal delivery more refined, and his tone more resonant than last year; and shall therefore give him credit for having advanced a step nearer artistic excellence. Mario sang the elegant 'A te o cara' very well, and we hoped to find progress in him also; but he would disengage us in his third act: which was generally despatched with indifference—as if the depth of expression which Rubini contrived to give to its very level music, was not worth condescending to. There is too much of the *enfant gâté* in his singing; and it is a pity—for his voice is of delicious quality. Finally, we never felt the loss of Bellini so severely as on Tuesday evening. There is melody in 'I Puritani,' and a dramatic character in the dialogue music, if nothing more;—and how many of the weary new works since produced possess neither the one nor the other! On Thursday 'Don Pasquale' was revived; Sig. Corelli taking the lover's part, in consequence of Sig. Mario's illness. This gentleman grows in our favour, as second tenor. 'La Polka,' the present rage of French dancers, was introduced to the subscribers—and Mlle. Louise, and M. Montresna made their first curtsy and bow to a London audience in a *pas de deux*.

The Easter entertainments provided for the holiday-making visitors of the different theatres, are not of a kind to require criticism: indeed, they scarcely admit of description, their merits consisting more in their fitness to the merry-making mood of those they are intended to please, than in any intrinsic qualities. Burlesque extravaganzas now take the place of fairy romances: the 'Forty Thieves,' and 'Cherry and Fair Star,' being victimized by the parodists of the Princess's and the Lyceum. The last-mentioned theatre has been re-opened, under the management of Mrs. Keeley, who has essayed the arduous task of renovating its condition; but, we fear, with inadequate resources, judging from the list of the company, and the character of the opening novelties. The 'Forty Thieves,' however, is a pleasant entertainment of its class, well put on the stage and cleverly acted; and had it come after anything of sterling worth, we should have augured something better of the success of the attempt; it was the rare combination of talent in every department, that made the Olympic so popular, under the management of Madame Vestris. The burlesque of 'Fair Star,' at the Princess's is a very showy spectacle, and the drolleries of Messrs. Bedford, Wright, and Oxberry, were mightily relished by the audience, to whom Mrs. Grattan and Miss Fortescue, appeared alike agreeable. The Haymarket 'Easter offering' is a homage to its manager, who has summoned Mr. Puff to his aid, and announces 'The Drama at Home,' under the auspices of that renowned "gentleman of the press." The Drama, mourning in her ruined temple the fate of her houseless offspring, is visited by Mr. Puff, who offers her a home in the Haymarket, after summoning in succession the usurpers of her stately halls, and the rivals that have deposed her from the throne of popularity. Mr. Puff, however, evoked a formidable opponent in Punch, who dealt him some smart hits; under which any one less shameless would have winced. Mr. C. Mathews is the very personification of Puff, light, off-hand, and imperturbable; and Mrs. Glover gave vent to the sorrows of Melpomene in tragic tones, whose solemnity makes the comic couplets of the dialogue very effective.

## MISCELLANEA

Organist to Christ's Hospital.—If what I hear be true, I might have saved my labour, for it is confidently asserted, and on authority that seems to admit of no doubt, that the party who is to fill the vacant situation is known, and was named even before the

advertisement was issued declaring the situation to be vacant. The farce, it is said, is to be thus performed. A House Committee is to select three candidates, but so to select as to leave A. B. C. one of them, the said A. B. C. having secured, even before the issue of the advertisement, a majority of votes. I will not say one word, prior to the election, either of the merits or demerits of the said A. B. C., but I send you his name, that the fact may be thus put on record. I confess to you that, strong as the circumstantial evidence appears to be, I cannot believe it. I cannot believe that the Governors can be so indifferent to the interests of the Institution, as to make such an office a mere matter of patronage. I cannot believe that any body of gentlemen would have acted with such utter want of faith; gone through such a mocking form; or given so much anxious trouble to the several candidates, who, on the faith of their advertisement, and therefore at their solicitation, have thrown away time and money, sought for testimonials, compromised their interest, and, in many instances, exposed themselves to the risk of losing their present situations, all to keep up a delusion, and mystify the public. I cannot and I will not believe it; but I confess that I await the issue with fear.—Yours, &c.,

AN ORGANIST.

[We are sorry to add, that the report referred to even reached us before the advertisement appeared, and the same person was then named as the successful candidate; but we were unwilling to give it currency on no better authority than that of an anonymous correspondent. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a letter signed "Another Organist," the writer of which is of opinion that "An Organist" much overrates the importance of the duties which attach to the office. We have no doubt that it is possible to reduce its duties down to the incapacity of any "Singing and Music Master," but we agree with our first correspondent, that it is a fine opportunity to raise the character of, and qualifications for, the office; and that the best musician is best qualified, even for his humblest duties.]

*Count D'Arincourt.*—The Count states (*ante*, p. 315) that Mr. O'Connell in giving him the lines "O Erin," &c. told him that he had composed them the previous day. Now there must be some error here. I have in my possession a copy of these lines in Mr. O'Connell's autograph, and bearing date 1834—ten years back. I have had it for at least two years—certainly long before the meeting at Tara, at which Count D'Arincourt supposes Mr. O'Connell to have written them. I remain, &c.

H. L.

*Augustin Arguelles.*—A correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows, respecting the funeral of this incorruptible patriot. Would, indeed, that Spain had but a dozen such, and she might once again be great and free.

"Madrid, March 25.

"To-day the city of Madrid witnessed the interment of D. Augustin Arguelles, and, I may fairly say, assisted at it. Every one says that the concourse—the multitudes—that assembled and accompanied his remains in solemn procession to the tomb, have no parallel in the annals of this capital. It was an almost universal tribute to the memory of a man whose name had never been sullied with intrigues for place, power, or wealth. As guardian to the royal children, during the regency of Espartero, he was, I understand, entitled to above 14,000*l.* a year. Of this he would only accept the tenth part, and at his death just 22 dollars were found in his house, and old claims on the government for 7,000 dollars. All that the *Heraldo* could find as matter of reproach against Arguelles was, that, being a bachelor, he was unfit to exercise a fatherly care over the royal orphans; and further, that he had no merit in refusing nine-tenths of his salary, 'for he cleaned his own boots and had no wants.' Would that Spain had left a few more such honest shoe-blacks, to put to the blush the hordes of adventurers, political and military, who degrade her in the eyes of Europe. As the Queen-Mother was making her triumphal entry into the capital on Saturday, a partisan rode up to her carriage with the 'joyful news—the happy coincidence—the hand of Providence displayed in the death of her enemy, Arguelles.' 'Hush!' said Maria Christina, 'do not let the children hear it, for they loved him!'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. F.—A Templar.—R. P. D.—Anonymous.—J. S. H.—One of the Hundred and One—received.—W. C., we must decline.

Will! An old Subscriber, at Leeds, have the goodness to mention, by an early post, the particular engravings to which he refers, and the works in which we can find them?

# NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'TALES OF THE COLONIES; Or, Adventures of an Emigrant.'

Now ready at all the Libraries.

## THE MAN WITHOUT A PROFESSION.

By CHARLES ROWCROFT, Esq. Saunders & Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 3*s.* cloth.

## THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY and other POEMS, by T. B. BROWNE, Esq. of Millington, Author of 'Thoughts of the Emigrant.'

William Pickers, Publisher, Piccadilly.

Just published, price 2*s.*

## THE FALLACIES OF OUR OWN TIME.

By OLIVER BYRNE, Late Professor of Mathematics, College for Civil Engineers; and Prof. JOHN BYRNE, Norfolk, Virginia, United States.

Part I. FALLACY OF PHRENOLOGY. London: Sherwood, Gilbert, & Piper, Paternoster-row.

In 9 vols. post 8vo. price 3*l.* 1*s.*

## HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

By P. F. TYTLER, Esq.

Also Vol. IX. of the First Edition, 8vo. 12*s.*

"The Standard History of Scotland."—*Quarterly Review*.

W. Tait, Edinburgh; Longman & Co. London.

In small 8vo. price 2*s.*

## A SUMMER AT PORT PHILIP;

including the latest Information regarding that Colony. By the Hon. R. DUNDAS MURRAY.

W. Tait, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London.

2nd edition, in crown 8vo. price 10*s.* 6*d.*

## CONTEMPLATIONS ON THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

By J. P. NICHOL, L.L.D., Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

This edition has been almost entirely re-written, and the Plates and Cuts are nearly all new.

W. Tait, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Now ready, in fcap. 8vo. price 3*s.*

## YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART for 1841; comprising all the Discoveries and Improvements in Science and the Manufactures for the past Year. Embellished with a finely-engraved Portrait of Professor Liebig, and other Illustrations.

D. Bogue (late Tilt & Bogue), Fleet-street.

ELIZA COOK'S POEMS.

In post 8vo. with Twelve beautiful Engravings, price 16*s.*

## ELIZA COOK'S POETICAL WORKS.—

Beautifully Illustrated Edition; including 'Melaia,' 'Tracy de Vore,' 'Lyrics and Miscellaneous Poems,' &c.

\* Copies may also be had tastefully bound in morocco, 30*s.*

D. Bogue (late Tilt & Bogue), Fleet-street.

MADAME GUIZOT.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. with Illustrations, 8*s.* cloth.

## THE YOUNG STUDENT; or, Ralph and SAMUEL JACKSON.

Victor. By MADAME GUIZOT. From the French, by

"One of the most simply interesting, and pleasing as well as instructively moral tales, which the French press ever produced."—*Literary Gazette*.

D. Bogue (late Tilt & Bogue), Fleet-street.

THE DECORATIVE ARTS.

Just published, Part I. price 3*s.* 6*d.*

## ORIGINAL DIAPER DESIGNS, for the Use of Decorative Painters, Carpet, Damask, and Shawl Weavers, Calico Printers, Stained Glass Manufacturers, &c.; with an Essay on Ornamental Design. By D. R. HAY, Author of 'Laws of Harmonious Colouring,' &c.

D. Bogue, Fleet-street; J. Menzies, Edinburgh.

BLOXAM'S GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

Now ready, New Edition, enlarged, 6*s.*

## PRINCIPLES OF GOTHIC ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE. By M. H. BLOXAM, 6th edition, with 200 Woodcuts.

In this edition the ecclesiastical form has been abandoned, much new matter has been added, and additional woodcuts to the illustrations. It contains also some notes on the architectural peculiarities of the churches in Normandy, made during an excursion in 1835.

David Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE BISHOP'S DAUGHTER.'

In small 8vo. with Illustrations, 7*s.* cloth.

## SELF-SACRIFICE; or, the Chancellor's Chaplain. By the Author of 'The Bishop's Daughter,' 'The Life Book of a Labourer,' &c.

"The author impersonates a truly pious clergyman of the Church of England, actuated by the purest and self-denying principles of that portion of it who belong to the school of Wilberforce, and being distinctly a man of study and talent, has constructed a volume which may furnish good lessons to the vicious and good counsel to the better-disposed."—*Lit. Gaz.*

D. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.

Now ready.

## NEW WORK—Imperial folio.

VIEWS OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA, CHIASPAS, and YUCATAN.

By F. CATHERWOOD, Architect.

Twenty-five Plates and a Map, Tinted Lithography, with descriptive Letter-press.

Imperial folio, half-bound in morocco, ..... £3 5 0

Coloured and mounted in a Portfolio ..... 12 10 0

Published by F. Catherwood, at No. 9, Argyll-place, Regent-street, London.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN PRAIRIES.

Now ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo. with a Map and Illustrations, price 16*s.*

## NARRATIVE OF THE TEXAN SANTA FE EXPEDITION; comprising a Description of a Tour through Texas and across the Great South-Western Prairies, the Camanche and Cayuga Hunting Grounds, &c., to the City of Mexico. By G. W. KILPATRICK, Esq.

London: Wiley & Putnam, & Waterloo-place; may be had of all Booksellers, and at the Libraries.

In 22 Parts, large 8vo. price 9*s.* each.

## JEREMY BENTHAM'S WORKS; with MEMOIRS of his LIFE, by JOHN BOWRING; &c.

By J. BENTHAMIANA; or, Select Extracts from BENTHAM'S WORKS.

Edited by JOHN HILL BURTON, one of the Editors. W. Tait, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London.

Just published, in 8vo. price 10*s.* 6*d.*

## INQUIRY into the TAXATION and COMMERCIAL POLICY of GREAT BRITAIN. With Observations on the Principles of Currency and of Exchangeable Value. By DAVID BUCHANAN.

W. Tait, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London.

## Just published, post 8vo. price 4*s.* 6*d.* cloth, with Plates, SCHISM and REPENTANCE, a SUBJECT IN SEASON.

By JOSEPH FEARN, Author of 'Belief and Unbelief.'

London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Just published, with Six Illustrations, demy 18mo. cloth lettered, price 2*s.* 6*d.*

## PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD'S JUVENILE ANECDOTES.

Harvey & Darton, Gracechurch-street.

MR. BRANTZ MAYER'S NEW WORK ON MEXICO, With 100 Engravings.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. copiously illustrated with Engravings on Wood and on Copper, price 16*s.* cloth gilt.

## MEXICO AS IT WAS AND IS

By BRANTZ MAYER, Secretary to the United States Legation to that Country in 1841 and 1842.

London: Wiley & Putnam, 6, Waterloo-place; and all Booksellers.

Price 4*s.* bound, the 13th edition of

## BUTLER'S ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS.

Edited by his Son-in-law, THOMAS BOURNE.

\* This Work now comprises, in addition to the matter contained in former editions, Vulgar Fractions, Decimals, and the Square Root; and has been carefully revised by Mr. GEORGE FROST, Teacher of Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography.

London: sold by Harvey & Darton; and Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 4*s.* cloth.

## A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE ECLIPSES of the SUN and MOON, the Declension of the Moon and Planets, &c.; with Remarks on the Homologies of the present THEORY of the TIDES, demonstrating its fallacy as to the attractive Influence of the Moon, &c. &c.

By THOMAS KEIGAN, R.N. F.R.S.

Also, by the same Author,

## Navigation Tables; with copious Treatises on Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Dialling, Gunnery, Mensuration, &c. The Tables alone occupy 600 pages, and comprise every Table required with the Nautical Almanac in finding the Latitude and Longitude, Common and Proportional Logarithms; Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, and Secants, to every Second in the Semi-circle; a general Traverse Table; Capt. Owen's corrected Table of Latitude and Longitude, &c. &c. A new Edition, in 2 thick vols. royal 8vo. 1400 pages, price 27*s.* in cloth, or 30*s.* half-bound.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. and all Booksellers.

Just published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 24*s.* cloth.

## A NEW SPIRIT OF THE AGE;

containing Critical Essays and Biographical Sketches of Literary and other Eminent Characters of the Present Time.

Edited by H. H. HORN, Esq.

Author of 'Orion,' 'Gregory the Seventh,' &c.

The volumes are illustrated with Engravings on Steel, from new and original Portraits of Dickens, Tennyson, Carlyle, Wordsworth, Talfourd, Browning, Southwood Smith, and Miss Martineau.

"Of a book that is likely soon to be in everybody's hands we have already said too much."—*Tait's Mag.*

"Mr. Horne has presented us with a most fascinating book."—*Atlas*.

"Bad or good, he is occasionally both, he is at least original."—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

"A book that people will be inclined, as the phrase is, to rum after."—*Morning Herald*.

London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill; Edinburgh: Bell & Bradfute; Dublin: J. Cumming.

This day, 2nd edition, 12mo. price 3*s.* The

## DISEASES OF CHILDREN, their Symptoms and Treatment: a Treatise intended for the Use of the Student and Junior Practitioner.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS REES, M.B., Graduate of the University of London, Surgeon to the General Dispensary for Children, &c.

"It is evidently written by a man who has seen much practice, and learned to observe and judge for himself."—*Johnson's Medico-Chir. Review*.

8, Highley, 32, Fleet-street, London.

This day is published, price 7*s.* 6*d.*

Dedicated, by permission, to Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart. F.R.S., and Charles Aston Key, Esq., Senior Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

## PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on the PREVENTION, CAUSES, and TREATMENT OF CURVATURES of the SPINE, with an Etching and Description of an Apparatus for the Correction of the Deformity, and Engravings illustrative of the cases.

By SAMUEL HARE, Surgeon.

Second Edition, revised and enlarged.

London: John Churchill, Prince-street, Soho.

In 1 thick vol. 8th edition, much enlarged, price 16*s.*

## MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE: a Popular Treatise, exhibiting the Symptoms, Causes, and most efficacious Treatment of Diseases; with a Collection of approved Prescriptions, Management of Children, Doses of Medicines, &c. Forming a comprehensive Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids.

By J. GRAHAM, M.D. &c.

"It is evidently the result of great professional talent, experience, and judgment; the author everywhere appears conscientious and candid. One object is prominently evident—a sincere desire to benefit his suffering fellow-creatures. To commend a work like the present to our readers, is only to manifest a proper regard for their welfare."—*Literary Journal*, Feb. 1843.

"It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity."—*London Weekly Review*.

Simpkin & Co. Paternoster-row; Hatchards, 187, Piccadilly, and Tegg's, Cheap-side. Sold by all Booksellers.

Also, by the same Author,

In 8vo. price 1*s.* 3rd edition, enlarged.

## 2. ON THE DISEASES OF FEMALES: a Treatise illustrating their Symptoms, Causes, Varieties, and Treatment. With numerous Cases, and a Medical Glossary, including the Diseases and Management of Pregnancy and Lying-in.

\* This contains a mass of information indispensable to those for whom it is intended, and surpasses in value any other book of its character."—*Blackwood's Lady's Magazine*.



NEW NOVEL by the AUTHORESS of 'THE FLIRT.'

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

# THE WILFULNESS OF WOMAN.

BY THE AUTHORESS OF  
'THE HISTORY OF A FLIRT,' 'THE MANŒUVRING MOTHER,' &c.

ALSO NOW READY,

MR. LEVER'S NEW WORK, 'ARTHUR O'LEARY; his Wanderings and Ponderings in Many Lands. Edited by his Friend, HARRY LORREQUER, and illustrated by GEORGE CRUESHANK.'

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN REVIEW, No. XXXIII.

This day is published,  
1. Coin and Currency—The Bank Charter.  
2. Discoveries in Central America.  
3. Books for Children.  
4. English Cathedral Music—State of the Choirs.  
5. Louis Blanc's 'Ten Years'—Reign of Louis Philippe.  
6. Anglo-Catholicism—The Oxford Controversy.  
7. The Penny Postage and the Post Office.  
8. Sir Charles Bell's Essay—Anatomical Expression.  
9. Life and Correspondence of William Taylor of Norwich.  
10. Thierry—Les Héros Mérovingiens.  
11. The Atmospheric Railway.  
12. Recent German Literature.  
London: R. & J. E. Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

This day is published, No. VI. of the  
1. Copernicus and his Native Land: MS. discovered.  
2. Modern Ethiopia—3. Modern German Poetry—4. Galileo: discovery of the lost MS. on the Satellites—5. French Songs—6. Danish Novels and Novellists—7. Michel's History of France—8. Present State of Hayti—9. The Currency—10. Travels in the Holy Land—11. Griselius—12. Modern Jewish Literature in Germany—13. Spanish Literature—14. Minor Poems of Schiller: Metrical and Bulwer—15. Spanish and French Literature—Foreign Correspondence—Short Critical Notices, &c.  
London: Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill. Edinburgh: Bell & Bradburn. Dublin: J. Curran.

THE LEGAL OBSERVER, ENLARGED AND STAMPED.  
The work, incorporating the Supplements, is enlarged to a Sheet and a half weekly, and its uniform price throughout the year, when delivered in London or sent to the booksellers' parcels, is 1s. 6d. or by post, stamped, 9d. The monthly parts, including all the weekly advertisements, are sent as usual.  
E. Speight, 67, Chancery-lane.

To be continued Quarterly.  
Just published, price 3s. 6d., with 31 Engravings on Wood, and 3 Etchings on Copper, No. 1 of

## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Published under the direction of the Central Committee of the BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION for the encouragement and prosecution of Researches into the Arts and Monuments of  
THE EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES.  
Contents:—An Introduction, by Albert Way, Esq.—On Numismatics, by C. R. S.—On Painted Glass, by C. W.—On Anglo-Saxon Architecture, by T. Wright, Esq.—On Bell-Turrets, by the Rev. J. L. Petit—On the Medieval Antiquities of Anglesby, by the Rev. H. L. Jones—On the Horn-shaped Ladies' Head-dresses in the reign of Edward I., by T. Wright, Esq.—On Cross-legged Effigies commonly appropriated to Templars, by W. S. W.—Catalogue of the Emblems of Saints, by the Rev. C. Hart—ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS: Early English Receipts for Painting, Gilding, &c.—Proceedings of the Central Committee of the British Archaeological Association—NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS: Iconographie Chrétienne, par M. Didron—Illustrations of Jewish—Neposian Caskets (tenon en 1841, par la Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques—List of Recent Archaeological Publications.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans.  
Oxford: J. H. Parker. Manchester: Simms & Denham.

This day is published, in 1 vol., 12mo., with Plates, uniform with the 'Englishman's Library,' &c., a 2nd edition, price 5s. of  
THE OLD CHURCH CLOAK; with a Memoir (Mr. WORDSWORTH'S) OF ROBERT WALKER. To which is now added an Account of his Descendants.  
London: Rivington. Manchester: Simms & Denham.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.  
Now ready, and may be had gratis and post free.  
A LIST OF 100 NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, on History, Theology, Science, Statistics, &c. Imported or published by Wiley & Putnam. Also, The American Book Circular, containing a general list of 3,500 American Works, with Statistics, &c. American Literary Agency, 6, Waterloo-place.

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE WAR, &c.  
Now ready, in 2 vols. 8vo., with Maps and Illustrations, price 32s. bound.

NARRATIVE OF THE SERVICES OF THE NEMESIS IN CHINA, from 1840 to 1842; Comprising a Complete History of the late War; a full Account of the Colony of Hong Kong; and Remarks on our future intercourse with the Chinese, &c., from the Notes of Commander W. H. HALL, R.N., and Personal Observations by W. D. BERNARD, Esq. A.M., &c.  
Also, just ready.

THE MILITARY ANNUAL FOR 1844,  
By the Author of 'The Artillerist's Manual,' &c.  
One elegant volume of about 500 pages, price 12s. bound.  
Every effort will be exerted to render this work a truly useful compendium, and a welcome adjunct to the library of every officer.  
Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.  
MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 45, Pall Mall, London. This Office is provided with very accurate and connected Tables, by which it can assure Deceased Lives on Equitable Terms. Increased Annuities granted on sound Lives, the amount varying in proportion to the age. Members of Government Families assured at Equitable Rates.  
F. G. F. NEISON, Actuary.

## FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY OFFICE.

13, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.  
Directors.  
William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Director H.E.I.C., Chairman.  
John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Henry Bowden, Esq., John Prinsep, Esq.  
Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq., Joshua Walker, Esq.  
Edward Lee, Esq. (H.E.I.C.), Major Wilcock, K.L.S.  
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director.  
CAPITAL £1,500,000.  
The objects of Life Assurance may be accomplished at this Office on terms as low as is consistent with security.  
Examples of Life Assurance for 100l.  
Age. 30 40 50 60  
Annual £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d.  
Premium— 2 4 7 3 0 3 4 4 0 6 2 5  
Endowments for future and for existing children, and Annuities of all kinds are granted by this Society on the most liberal terms. The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and others, and 5l. per cent. extra on the first premium.  
JOHN CAZENOVE, Secretary.

## EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1823.—Constituted by Act of Parliament.  
Capital Half a Million sterling.  
Edinburgh, 11, King William-street, City, London.  
This Company presents to the assured perfect security, and freedom from all liability:  
A right of participation in the whole profits of the Company to the extent of four-fifths, which, at last declaration, averaged 50 per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding seven years.  
Very moderate rates, without participation, which, on young lives, are equivalent to a present bonus of very considerable amount.  
No entrance-money or other charge beyond policy stamp.  
Assurances effected on equal, or ascending or descending scales, or in any other way that the interests of parties may require.  
Prospectus, and every information, to be had on application at the Offices in London or Edinburgh.  
G. L. FINLAY, Manager.  
WM. DICKSON, Secretary.  
Edinburgh, 1st March, 1844.

## AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

Capital 200,000l., in 2,000 Shares.  
Directors.  
Edward Barnard, Esq. F.R.S., Robert Colquhoun, Esq.  
Robert Brooks, Esq., C. E. Mangels, Esq.  
Henry Buckle, Esq., Richard Onslow, Esq.  
John Henry Capper, Esq., William Walker, Esq.  
Solicitors—Messrs. Manley, Pease, Stevens & Co.  
Bankers—The Union Bank of London.  
Colonial Bankers—The Bank of Australasia (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835), No. 2, Moorgate-street.  
Physician—P. Fraser, Esq., 62, Guildford-street.  
Secretary—Edward Reyley, Esq.  
The following are specimens of the low rates of Premiums for the Assurance of 100l.  
Age 30 40 50 60  
Ann. Prem. £1 10 3 1 0 7 1 5 3 1 4 1 8 6 2 9

TO EMIGRANTS TO THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES who are assured for the whole term of the Company, the permission to proceed to and reside in any of those Colonies without extra premium, and to pay their premiums there. For residence in New Zealand an extra premium is charged.  
To all Persons the Company offers the advantages of the guarantee of an ample subscribed Capital—of permission to retain one-third of the Premium in their own hands (the portion so retained, with interest upon it, being deducted from the Policy when it becomes a Claim)—of Ascending, Descending, and other Scales of Premiums, and of Participation in Profits.  
Prospectuses and full particulars may be had at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street, City.

## PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard-street and Charing-cross, London.  
Established in 1792.  
Trustees and Directors.  
Sir William Curtis, Bart.  
Thomas Allan, Esq., Robert Hugh Innes, Esq.  
Messrs. Atwood, Esq., M.P., Sir Henry Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P.  
William Boddard, Esq., Rd. Henabaw Lawrence, Esq.  
Decimus Burton, Esq., M. Dorrien Magens, Esq.  
Wm. Stanley Clarke, Esq., John Dodgins Magens, Esq.  
John Coope, Esq., John Pettit Muspratt, Esq.  
William Cotton, Esq., Richard Price, Esq.  
William Davis, Esq., George Stanier Repton, Esq.  
Emanuel Goodhart, Esq., George Shum Storey, Esq.  
Henry Grace, Esq., Alfred Thorp, Esq.  
Joseph Owen Harris, Esq., James Hampden Turner, Esq.  
Ed. Peckover Harris, Esq., Thomas Hodgson, Esq.  
Thomas Hodgson, Esq., Thomas Wilson, Esq.  
James Horn, Esq., Auditors.  
John Davis, Esq., John Hodgson, Esq.  
Thomas Richter, Esq., Secretary.  
Wilmer Harris, Esq., Secretary for the Town Department.  
John Shaw, Esq., Architect and Surveyor.  
Insurances against Loss Fire are effected by the PHENIX COMPANY upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favourable Terms.  
Persons insuring with the PHENIX COMPANY are not liable to Calls to make good the Losses of others, as is the case in some Offices.  
Notice is hereby given, that Insurances with this Company are renewed within Fifteen days thereafter, or they will become Void.  
Receipts are now ready at the principal Offices, Lombard-street and Charing-cross, and with the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

## NATIONAL MERCANTILE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Arthur-street West, London-bridge.

(Established in 1837.)  
Directors.  
Chairman—Robert Currey, Esq.  
Edward Baker, Esq., Thomas Bax, Esq.  
Jasper Cooper, Esq., Joseph Cooper, Esq.  
Thomas Bakerey, Esq., Russell Jeffrey, Esq.  
Giles Redmayne, Esq., William H. Spicer, Esq.  
Joseph Spier, Esq., Joseph Spier, Esq.  
Henry Sterry, Esq., Robert Wilcoxon, Esq.  
Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.

ADVANTAGES.  
A BONUS of two-thirds of the Profits allotted to the Assured. LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM charged for Assurance with PROFITS.  
PREMIUMS payable Annually, Half-yearly, or Quarterly. ASSURANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION may be effected. Among others, the important one, originated by this Society, of securing a sum to the Assured himself on his attaining any given age, or to his family in the event of his earlier death.  
A POCKET DIARY, containing detailed particulars, may be had on application at the Office, or of the Society's Agents.  
JENKIN JONES, Actuary and Secretary.

## LOOKING-GLASSES.—W. E. GOULD, 19, Moorgate-street, Bank.

respectfully solicits an inspection of his large ASSORTMENT of CHIMNEY GLASSES, of various sizes, of superior quality, in rich gilt frames, which, for elegance of design and superiority of workmanship, cannot be surpassed, at reduced prices. Chival and toilet glasses, window corners, picture frames, gilt bordering for looking-glasses, &c., at reduced prices. Every article manufactured on the Premises, 19, Moorgate-street. A few second-hand Chimney-glasses for sale cheap. —\*— Established in the year 1760.

## MOULD CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.—KEMPTON'S PATENT.

These candles are greatly improved, and do not require snuffing; they burn longer and are cheaper than any other candles, and are steady and brilliant. No metallic or deleterious matter is used in the manufacture. Price 4d. per lb. Sold by G. K. Parib, 13, Broad-street, Chancery-lane, and by all the Manufacturers, Old Bargehouse, Christchurch, Surrey.

## METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH AND SMYRNA SPONGES.

The Tooth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose.—It is an improved Cloth Brush, that cleans a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of the improved graduated and powerful fibres. Flesh brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable property of absorption, vitality, and durability, by which it cleans importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S Sole Establishment, 120, Old Broad-street, one door from Holles-street.

Caution.—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

## ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Proprietor of

BARON DUPUYTREN'S MEDICATED POMATUM for the growth and preservation of the HAIR, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has removed his Laboratory to No. 126, Regent-street, to 20, Great Russell-street, opposite the British Museum. He continues, as heretofore, to mark in his own handwriting, the label of each pot with his initials 'F. W. J.' which are also printed on the inside and outside of the pot in its manufacture. He uses these precautions to prevent counterfeits, although any one who has once used the genuine article cannot fail to detect any imitation of it. Sold by most chemists, perfumers, hairdressers, and others, in town and country.

## SEVILLE ORANGE JELLY, prepared by

JOHN CASTELL, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 41 and 43, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London, at 1d. per pound pot. This preparation contains all the properties of orange marmalade, without the peel, and at that account will be found to be a most palatable and nutritious article, and in life, also those of weak digestion, as the pieces of peel are not always sufficiently preserved, thereby counteracting the beneficial effects of the compound.  
Agent, J. Johnson, George-street, Bath.

## SHAVING.—WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

THE EUCESIA, for SHAVING without the use of Soap or Water, with greater comfort, and more long-lasting than any required. Noblemen and gentlemen, who have skin of thin texture, and suffer from irritation caused by soaps and the friction of the razor, will be most agreeably surprised at the absence of these inconveniences in the use of the Eucesia; for its peculiar property is, to leave the face beautifully smooth and soft, and more capable of resisting the effects of sudden transitions from heat to cold, experienced in a variable climate, like our own. The Eucesia may be safely used at sea, in the East or West Indies, and in all the Colonies, as climate will not deteriorate its qualities, or time depreciate its value! Sold in bottles, 1s. 6d. each, by the Inventor and Proprietor, S. LLOYD, Perfumer, 1, Foubert's-place, Regent-street.

## ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, patronised by Her Majesty, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe.

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue, for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and the removal of that extraneous substance lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the scales of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath, bestowing at once cleanliness and the appearance and reality of health. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the Public from Fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' Signatures to be engraved on the Government Stamp thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, Which is affixed to each Box.

## ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—This elegant and fragrant Preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin. It imparts a white hue to the Complexion, and renders the Skin firm, Hands, and Neck delicately fair, soft, and smooth. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" printed on the wrapper. The Government Stamp, as on the ODONTO, is affixed to each bottle. Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S Articles." Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers.  
\*—\*— All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

## WORKS PUBLISHED BY CHARLES KNIGHT &amp; Co.

22, LUDGATE STREET.

**THE PENNY CYCLOPEDIA of the SOCIETY for the DIFFUSION of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.** Complete in 27 vols. 16l. cloth boards.

**THE PICTORIAL HISTORY of ENGLAND.** In 4 vols. super-royal 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, 4l. 16s.

**THE PICTORIAL HISTORY of ENGLAND during the REIGN of GEORGE III.** In 4 vols. super-royal 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, price 4l.

**PORTRAIT ILLUSTRATIONS of the PICTORIAL HISTORY of ENGLAND.** 1 vol. super-royal 8vo. 7l. 2s.

**KNIGHT'S PICTORIAL EDITION of SHAKSPEARE.** In 8 vols. royal 8vo. Seven Guineas cloth. Each Play may be had separately, price 2s. 6d.

**THE WORKS of WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.** Edited by CHAS. KNIGHT. COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME. Price One Guinea. (Just ready.)

**THE CABINET EDITION of SHAKSPEARE.** In 11 vols. 18mo. 1l. sewed; or 1l. 7s. 6d. in cloth, gilt edges. Each Play has some brief Introductory Remarks, and may be had separately, 6d.

**KNIGHT'S LIBRARY EDITION of SHAKSPEARE.** Complete in 12 vols. price Six Pounds.

**SHAKSPEARE'S POEMS.** In 1 vol. handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 9s.

**WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE: a Biography.** By CHARLES KNIGHT. 1 vol. cloth, 1l. 5s.

**LORD BROUGHAM'S HISTORICAL SKETCHES of STATESMEN.** In 3 vols. demy 8vo. with Thirty-four Portraits, 4l. 5s. Vol. III. in royal 8vo. with Ten Portraits, One Guinea; and in demy 8vo. without the Portraits, Half-a-Guinea.

**THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.** By HENRY LORD BROUGHAM. 1 vol. demy 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.** By HENRY LORD BROUGHAM. Complete in 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. cloth.—THE SAME, Part IV. sewed, 5s.

**THE PASTON LETTERS.** New Edition, by A. RAMSAY, with Additional Notes and Corrections. In 2 vols. 16s. sewed; and 12s. cloth.

**BRANDS' POPULAR ANTIQUITIES.** A New Edition, in 3 vols. with Forty-eight Woodcut Illustrations, by SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H. F.R.S., Sec. A.S., Principal Librarian of the British Museum. 12s. in cloth.

**THE DICTIONARY of the FARM,** by the late Rev. W. L. RHAM, Vicar of Winkfield, Berks. 8s. 6d. strongly bound in cloth.

**OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.** By CHARLES MAC FARLANE. With numerous Woodcuts. Vol. I. 6s. in cloth, or in Two Parts, sewed, 5s. Vol. II. completing the Work, is in the press.

**LONDON.** In 6 vols. with upwards of Six Hundred Woodcuts, handsomely bound in cloth. Three Guineas.

**PORTER'S PROGRESS of the NATION.** Complete in 3 vols. 1l. 4s.

**DAYS at the FACTORIES.** By GEORGE DODD. In post 8vo. price 10s. cloth, or 10s. 6d. cloth gilt.

**RESULTS of MACHINERY.** 1s. 3d. cloth.

**THE RIGHTS of INDUSTRY.** 1s. 3d. cloth. By the Author of 'The Results of Machinery.'

**ENGLISH CAUSES CÉLÈBRES; or, REPORTS of REMARKABLE TRIALS.** 4s. sewed, and 5s. cloth.

**THE MODERN EGYPTIANS.** By E. W. LANE. A New Edition, to match with WILKINSON'S ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. 2 vols. demy 8vo. with numerous illustrative Woodcuts, 1l. 8s.

**SKETCHES of CHINA.** By J. F. DAVIS, Esq. F.R.S., Governor of Hong Kong. In 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s. with a New Map of China.

**GEOGRAPHY of AMERICA.** Cloth, 10s. 6d.

**THEORY of EQUATIONS.** By the Rev. R. MURPHY. 4s. cloth.

**THE HISTORY of SWITZERLAND.** By ANDRÉ VIEUSSEUX. 7s. 6d. cl.

\* \* \* The preceding three Works are published under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

**THE JOURNEY-BOOK of ENGLAND.** Super-royal 16mo. sewed. Illustrated by Maps and various Woodcuts. Of this Series, BERKSHIRE, 2s. 6d.—HAMPSHIRE, 2s. 6d.—DERBYSHIRE, 2s. 6d.—and KENT, 4s., have appeared.

**THE LIFE of WILLIAM HUTTON.** Written by Himself. With Extracts from his other Works. 2s.

**CHAPMAN'S HOMER.** A New Edition, by Dr. W. C. TAYLOR. With Forty Engravings on Wood, from the Compositions of John Flaxman, R.A. In 2 vols. post 8vo. 1l. elegant, in cloth.

**BRITISH ALMANAC and COMPANION,** bound together. Volumes from 1830 to 1834, 6s. each, in cloth; from 1835 to 1841, 4s. each.

**THE COMPANION to the ALMANAC,** for the Years 1828 to 1844, 2s. 6d. each, sewed. In Eight Double Volumes, from 1828 to 1843, 6s. each, bound in cloth; or with Index, 1 vol. 2l. for the Complete Set.

**COMPLETE INDEX to the COMPANION to the ALMANAC,** from 1828 to 1843, in 1 thick vol. 7s. 6d. bound in cloth.

**REMARKABLE EVENTS in the HISTORY of ENGLAND.** With 126 Woodcuts. In 3 vols. 10s.

**HISTORICAL SKETCHES of SPAIN and PORTUGAL.** With 14 Woodcuts, 5s.

**THE OLD SPORTS of ENGLAND.** With many Woodcuts, 2s. 6d.

**THE ELDER BROTHER.** By MRS. BARWELL. With Woodcuts, 2s.

**CHIVALRY and CHARITY,** exemplified in the Lives of DU GUESCLIN and JOHN HOWARD. 3s. \* \* \* The preceding five Works are published under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

**UNCLE OLIVER'S TRAVELS in PERSIA,** with 24 Woodcuts, 2 vols. price 7s. 6d.; or the 2 vols. bound in one, 7s.

**THIMFIELD, the GARDEN, and the WOODLAND.** By MISS PRATT. With Woodcuts, 4s.

**FLOWERS and THEIR ASSOCIATIONS.** By MISS PRATT. Coloured Plates, 6s.

**PICTORIAL MUSEUM of ANIMATED NATURE.** Vol. I. folio, cloth, elegant, 16s. 6d.

**DAWNINGS of GENIUS; or, the Early Lives of some Eminent Persons of the Last Century.** By MISS PRATT. With Woodcuts, 3s.

**THE PLAYFELLOW: a Series of Tales,** by MISS MARTINEAU; containing 1. THE SETTLERS at HOME.—2. THE PEASANT and the PRINCE.—3. FEATS on the FIORI.—4. THE CROFTON BOYS. 2s. 6d. each volume.

**GUIDE CARDS to the BRITISH MUSEUM.** In wrapper, 5s.; or in a box, 6s.

**ARITHMETIC for YOUNG CHILDREN.** First Stage. By H. GRANT, Esq. 1s. 6d.

**ARITHMETIC.** Second Stage. By the Author of the 'First Stage.' 3s.

**EXERCISES for the IMPROVEMENT of the SENSES,** for Young Children, By H. GRANT, Esq. 1s. 6d.

**DRAWING for YOUNG CHILDREN.** By H. GRANT, Esq. With Drawing Copies printed on separate leaves, 3s. 6d.

\* \* \* The Drawing Copies are also printed on Cards, and hold with the Exercises, in a Case, 7s. 6d.

**FIRST EXERCISES for CHILDREN,** in LIGHT, SHADE, and COLOUR, 4s.

**GEOGRAPHY for YOUNG CHILDREN.** By H. GRANT, Esq. In cloth, 3s. 6d. (Ready.)

**THE NEW CHAPTER of KINGS:** with 40 Portraits, gilt edges, 3s.

**THE PENNY MAGAZINE of the SOCIETY for the DIFFUSION of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.** (First Series.) The first series of this universally popular work, in Nine Volumes, containing about 4,500 pages of letter-press, and 1,500 Engravings, is now offered at 3l. 5s. The single volumes will remain at the original price; the first volume at 4s., the remaining eight at 7s. 6d. each, bound in cloth.

**THE PENNY MAGAZINE.** New Series. 3 vols. elegantly bound in cloth, with marbled edges, 7s. 6d. each.

**THE PICTORIAL BIBLE.** 3 vols. super-royal 8vo. in elegant cloth, reduced price, 2l. 12s. 6d.

**THE PICTORIAL TESTAMENT** may be had separately, 14s.

**THE PICTORIAL HISTORY of the JEWS.** By JOHN KITTO, Editor of the Pictorial Bible, with upwards of 500 Woodcuts, in cloth elegant, with gilt edges, 1 vol. reduced price, 1l. 11s. 6d.

**THE ILLUSTRATED COMMENTARY on the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS,** with many hundred Woodcuts. In 5 vols. post 8vo. elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, 1l. 17s. 6d. The NEW TESTAMENT COMMENTARY may be had separately in one volume, 7s. 6d.

**THE STORE of KNOWLEDGE; a Series of small Treatises,** in a pocket size, upon subjects of General Information, each Work or Treatise complete in itself:—

History of Corn Laws	Sewd.	Cloth.	Dairy	Sewd.	Cloth.
Europe	0 4	0 8	Vicuxteux's Military Life of the Duke of Wellington	0 8	1 0
Post Office	0 4	0 8	Asia	0 8	1 0
Imperial Parliament	0 4	0 8	Commercial Intercourse with China	0 8	1 0
Schools	0 4	0 8	Taxation	0 4	0 8
Mineral Kingdom	1 0	1 4			
Horse, by Youatt	0 4	0 8			
Funding System	0 4	0 8			

**INDUSTRIAL GUIDES.** Royal 18mo. sewed.

THE GUIDE TO SERVICE.			THE GUIDE TO TRADE.		
	Sewd.	Cloth.		Sewd.	Cloth.
The Maid of All Work	0 8	1 0	The Printer	1 0	1 4
Housemaid	0 8	1 0	Plumber, Glazier, and Painter	1 0	1 4
Nursery Maid	1 0	1 4	Chemist and Druggist	0 8	1 0
Lady's Maid	1 0	1 4	Shoemaker—Part I.	1 0	1 4
Dairy Maid	1 0	1 4	Part II.	1 0	1 4
Laundry Maid	1 0	1 4	Tailor	1 0	1 4
Poultry Maid	1 0	1 4	Milliner and Dressmaker	1 0	1 4
Cook	1 0	1 4	Joiner and Cabinet-maker	1 0	1 4
Nurse	1 0	1 4	Carver and Gilder	1 0	1 4
Ploughman, Carter, & Labourer	1 0	1 4	Baker	1 0	1 4
Shepherd	1 0	1 4	Copper	1 0	1 4
Cowherd	1 0	1 4	Miller	1 0	1 4
Groom and Coachman	1 0	1 4	Confectioner	1 0	1 4
Clerk	1 0	1 4	Farmer (Ready)	2 0	2 6
Have-stall's Clerk	1 0	1 4			
Farm Bailiff	1 0	1 4			
Governess	1 0	1 4			

**A TREATISE upon the LAW, PRIVILEGES, PRACTICE, and PROCEEDINGS of PARLIAMENT.** By THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Librarian of the House of Commons. In 1 vol. 8vo. (Nearly ready.)

**COLLECTION of STATUTES** relating generally to the OFFICE of JUSTICE of the Peace, with Notes and an Index. By W. G. LUMLEY, Esq. of the Middle Temple. Barrister-at-Law, and one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Poor Law Commissioners. (Nearly ready.)

**ABRIDGMENT of CASES UNDER THE NEW POOR LAW,** from 1834 to 1840. With Statutes and Cases relating thereto. By W. G. LUMLEY, Esq. Vol. I. from 1834 to 1836, in cloth, 10s. 6d. Vol. II. from 1836 to 1840, in cloth, 7s.

**GENERAL ORDERS, &c. &c. of the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.** With Index and Appendices. 7s.

**POOR LAW STATUTES up to 1844; with Notes, Abstracts, and a General Index.** By W. G. LUMLEY, Esq. 7s. cloth.

**THE BOOK of PRECEDENTS of EXAMINATIONS, ORDERS of REMOVAL, and other Instruments in PAROCHIAL SETTLEMENT.** By SAMUEL R. GAEL, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. 10s. in cloth.

**STATUTES RELATING to PARISHES; with Notes, Abstracts, Instructions, and Index.** By ALFRED A. FRY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. In demy 12mo. price 2s. 6d. in boards.

**THE GENERAL HIGHWAY ACT; with Notes, Abstracts, &c.** By ALFRED A. FRY, Esq. 3s. in cloth; or bound with THE SURVEYOR'S GUIDE, 4s. 6d.

**LOCAL OFFICERS' GUIDES.** One Shilling each. Of this Series there have already appeared 1. THE CHURCHWARDEN'S GUIDE.—2. THE HIGHWAY SURVEYOR'S GUIDE.—3. THE OVERSEER'S GUIDE, 3rd edit.—4. THE CONSTABLE'S GUIDE, 2nd edition.

**ILLUMINATED MAPS of CANAAN, of PALESTINE, and of ENGLAND and WALES.** In sheets, on rollers, varnished, or on canvass.